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## BOLIVIA OUTLINES CONDITIONS, POLICY AND FUTURE PLANS

De Facto Government Submits Report to State Department—Recognition Is Not Requested But Desire for It Is Implied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a memorandum presented to the State Department, the Bolivian government, has submitted an outline of existing conditions in the South American Republic, and the plans and policies of the régime recently established by a coup d'état at La Paz.

The outline of the situation is by way of a defense of revolution and declares that the new government of Bolivia, "supported by the people and the army, has been able to continue the normal conditions of the country, its policy being long since characterized by its peaceful procedure, progressive endeavor and orderly activities." The statement is, in fact, a bid for recognition by the United States which, it was expected, will be slow of coming because of the disguised disapproval here of the revolutionary coup d'état as a road to power.

While actual recognition of the new régime is not requested of the American Government, nevertheless, the memorandum constitutes a step in that direction and is a notice to this government that such recognition would be welcomed. The memorandum states that usual business activities have been resumed, that tranquility prevails and that the public administration has fully returned to normal. It describes the manner in which the Board of Government is now directing the affairs of the country and says that "according to official reports, no resistance has been offered in any part of the Bolivian territory, neither are there any troops, private individuals or groups of civilians, attempting to oppose the new government by means of armed force."

### Elections Plans Made

"Election rules and regulations are being drafted by the Board of Government, and as soon as these are approved general elections of deputies and senators will be called; and these members of the National Assembly shall act the first year in the capacity of conventional representatives and the remaining three years as regular legislators."

"In order to offer the citizens all guarantees and in order to permit an efficient popular control of public affairs," says the statement, "the government has issued a decree repealing the last press law of Bolivia, which curtailed the freedom of speech and cancelled the traditional jury system for slanderous statements of press and libel."

"Finally, and in behalf of the continuation of the administration of public affairs, the new government has decided that the present public officials shall continue in the discharge of their respective duties."

The memorandum adds: "The new government, which is not a one-man government, as is often the case under similar circumstances, is composed of a board consisting of the following members:

### Board of Government

"Messrs. José M. Escalier, leader of the Republican Party, a former candidate for the presidency of the Republic and a former Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic; Bautista Saavedra, former attorney of Bolivia in the boundary question, which was submitted to the arbitration of the Argentine Republic; Minister of Instruction and Justice and former Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru; José M. Ramírez, former parliamentary leader, and Florian Zambrana, former congressman and well known financier."

"In order to systematize its political and administrative action, the board of government has entrusted the Department of Foreign Relations, Industry, and Public Works, to Dr. Escalier; the Department of the Interior, Justice and Instruction to Dr. Saavedra; Minister of War and Colonization, to Dr. Ramírez, having likewise entrusted the Treasury to Señor Zambrana. Dr. Felipe Guzman, who formerly was commissioned to make a thorough study of educational institutions in Europe, and who, during the administration of the Liberal Party, was president of the University of Oruro, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of Foreign Relations of the new government."

"The Board of Government is at present engaged in drafting electoral rules and regulations adapted to democratic needs and usages, which will be an efficient guarantee of the proper exercise of electoral rights, inasmuch as past experiences have shown that the old rules and regulations contained many defects to the extent even of forfeiting the principles of popular suffrage. As soon as the electoral rules and regulations shall be approved, the board of government has decided to call a general election of deputies and senators and those elected by the free ballots of the people shall act the first of the year in the capacity of conventional representatives, and the remaining three years as regular legislators."

## ONTARIO POSTPONES LIQUOR REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The date of the referendum on the importation of liquor into the Province of Ontario has been postponed from October 25 to April 18. This has been decided upon by the Cabinet. This action follows representations to the effect that the voters' lists available for the former date would not permit of a thoroughly representative vote. The lists will be revised.

## PARTIES WORK FOR SUFFRAGE HONOR

Democrats Ask Assurances From Members of the Tennessee Legislature—State Republican Chairman Makes Pledge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Both political parties are maneuvering to get whatever advantage there may be in putting suffrage on the statute books. It has been strongly suspected by the suffrage leaders that neither the Democrats nor the Republicans were keen on having women all over the country vote for President this year, but, nevertheless, if the nineteenth amendment is to be ratified by 36 states, each party is availed of the credit of having brought it about. The women are ready to cry "A plague on both your houses," so shilly-shallying have been the methods of both parties, but they want the vote and are willing to get help from any source.

### Democratic Appeal

George White, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, sent the following telegram to the members of the Tennessee Legislature on Saturday:

"The Governor of your State has signified his intention of calling your Legislature in the near future into extraordinary session for the purpose of acting on the suffrage amendment. Governor Cox will make his speech of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for President on August 7. It would be most pleasing to Governor Cox and Democrats throughout the nation if on August 7, when we begin the drive in the coming campaign that will break the Republican lines in the November elections, we had assurances from a majority of the Tennessee Legislature of their intention in the forthcoming special session to make Tennessee the 36th state to ratify the suffrage amendment, thus insuring the enfranchisement of the women of America. As the new chairman of the Democratic National Committee, I invite your cooperation in this great progressive movement, and shall greatly appreciate a favorable response by wire."

### Republican Statement

To offset this appeal from Democratic headquarters, Hal H. Clements, Republican state chairman of Tennessee, gave out the following statement:

"The Republicans of the state and nation have always been foremost in the fight for suffrage, and I therefore feel safe in pledging every Republican member of the Senate and House in Tennessee for the immediate ratification of suffrage. I shall do everything in my power to insure among Republicans a favorable and unanimous vote."

The August issue of the Suffragist says editorially:

"Tennessee offers the first opportunity to the two parties to prove the sincerity of their stand in favor of suffrage. A strong vote for suffrage in Tennessee is the one opportunity which the Republicans possess to redeem their record of obstruction in Vermont and Connecticut and prevent the Democrats from winning the full credit for giving the thirty-sixth state and enfranchising women in time for the 1920 elections. Under the favorable situation for ratification presented in Tennessee, the defeat of the amendment would be deliberate or due to sheer carelessness on the part of the political parties."

### Suffragists' Summary

"The presidential candidates of both the Democratic and Republican parties have announced themselves for ratification. The present governor of Tennessee, who called the session, and all candidates in the coming gubernatorial election favor the amendment. Its action will most assuredly be approved unanimously by the press and the public. The Poles only escaped in time, for shortly after their disarming and internment, Russian cavalry in hot pursuit arrived at the frontier, but made no attempt to cross into Germany."

Before retiring southwards in the Warsaw direction, the Russian cavalry commander told the frontier officials that the Polish northern army had been completely destroyed during the past few days and that thousands of prisoners had been captured. According to dispatches from Polish sources, published here tonight, negotiations for an armistice are proceeding with some difficulty. The Russians are represented as putting forward extremely severe terms.

In spite of detailed press statements that German Communists have perfected plans for a great rising here, public opinion is calm and workers show no disposition to adopt extreme measures.

"With presidential suffrage already in force in the state, local problems cannot be additionally complicated by the amendment. If Tennessee fails to ratify, it will not be because Tennessee is not in favor of women voting, but because the national political parties are determined to keep women out of the elections next November."

## PROTEST AGAINST RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE

Lithuanian Government Complains of Continued Occupation of Territory by the Bolshevik-Soviets Advance Continues

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative Lithuanian quarters that the Soviet reply to the Lithuanian Government's note of protest regarding the continued occupation of Southeast Lithuanian territory, towns and railways, is inconclusive and unsatisfactory. The only definite statement that can be found in it, among many ambiguous phrases, is that a mixed commission will be formed at some undetermined date to inquire into the statements made by the Lithuanian Government.

The line now occupied by Lithuanian troops, The Christian Science Monitor's informant stated, is Suvalki, Druskininkai, Orony (town only) Novo Troki, Sventiansky, thence to a new boundary line, to the river Dvina at Dryia.

The reply from the British Government to the note sent by the Lithuanian Government remonstrating against this violation of the peace treaty states in effect that, should the Soviet Government not accept the reasonable terms of an armistice offered by Poland, then the Allies will give every assistance possible to both Lithuania and Poland. The following telegram has been received in London by the Lithuanian legation:

### Revolutionaries Busy

"The situation at Vilna is very alarming and becoming worse and worse. The revolutionary tribunal is busily dealing out extreme sentences and the number of arrests increases daily. Many prominent citizens have been seized, among them Count Tyzkiwicz and the editor of the 'Echolot.' All newspapers except those issued by the Bolsheviks have been suspended. All persons that have appealed to the Lithuanian military authorities for help have also been arrested."

"The city is being pillaged by means of so-called requisitions, goods being seized without payment, and, in many cases, without acknowledgement. The Bolshevik army command has declared that Vilna and the district must have a Soviet administration and a beginning has been made with the nationalization of commerce; nearly all shops are being closed and sealed up."

### Revolt Aimed At

"The Bolsheviks have imported from Russia so-called Lithuanian Bolsheviks and have organized them into a local organization and this institution, with Mr. Kapsukas at its head, demands the reconsideration of the peace treaty with the object of incorporating the occupied territory with Soviet Russia. They are flooding the country with Red propaganda literature and aim at organizing a revolt in Lithuania in favor of the Soviet Government. The protests of the Lithuanian Government have so far been without result and the situation is becoming extremely grave. The Bolsheviks demand locomotives and cars for the Grodno railway and threaten to shoot Count Tyzkiwicz if the demand is refused."

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is also informed that the Red army has turned the left flank of the Polish army and captured the towns of Sovietz and Augustow, thereby establishing uninterrupted communication with East Prussia. From Germany it is stated that 40 officers and 2000 men of the Polish army, cut off by the advance of Red troops, have crossed the German frontier near Froskon and have been disarmed. They will be housed in a military camp and later taken by ship to central Germany.

### The French Plan

The French plan is that the bonds shall be emitted by the Berlin Government progressively, with the delivery of coal, and that these bonds shall be discounted immediately by the Reparations Commission, whose transactions will be covered by the allied governments.

The bonds to be presented by Germany are at the rate of 40 gold marks per ton of coal, and will be reimbursable in May of 1921, which is the date when the Reparations Commission will present, under the Versailles Treaty, a settling up of accounts with Germany.

Taking part in the important discussion which decided in a large measure the whole future policy of France toward Germany, were Mr. Bokanowski, reporter of the Finance Commission; Louis Rollin, reporter of the Foreign Commission; Francis Marsal, Finance Minister; Alexander Millerand, Maurice Barrès and Aristide Briand. Louis Klotz, Louis Loucheur and Andrew Tardieu were among the principal members to vote against the proposal in the Finance Commission.

### Premier's Views

Mr. Bokanowski was charged to oppose such payments, whether in cash or by banking operations, to Germany. Mr. Millerand's view was that the coal is a vital necessity for France and that the arrangement arrived at really reduces the cost of German coal to France. The importance of honoring the agreement with the Allies was also emphasized. Mr. Briand expressed the opinion that, although France must maintain the alliance, that does not prevent her setting up a consortium which would bind the Allies still closer. French iron ore might profitably be exchanged against coal. What is needed is an economic rapprochement. What strengthens the government position is the decision of an important group, known as the Entente Républicaine Démocratique, to support the project, and this decision was read by Mr. Delasteyre. The Radical Socialists are divided.

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## COAL AGREEMENT IS RATIFIED BY FRANCE

Acceptance of Arrangement for Credits to Germany in Return for Coal Delivery Considered Triumph for French Premier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Some criticisms of England were heard in the final meetings in connection with the passing by the French Senate of the accords of Spa and Boulogne relative to German coal deliveries and French credits of 200,000,000 francs monthly to Germany. There was no attack on Mr. Millerand such as took place in the Chamber of Deputies, but the bargain was just as deeply deplored and was more clearly declared to be due to British pressure. One senator, accusing Mr. Lloyd George of being responsible for the concessions to Germany, asked if the wave of idealism was now ending in mere commercialism.

Gaston Doumergue, former Premier, insisted on the need of the alliance, but added that difficulties were being created, not in quarters where this might be expected, but by those who should be animated by a sentiment of justice. In voting for the arrangement against this violation of the peace treaty, it was not due to British pressure. One senator, accusing Mr. Lloyd George of being responsible for the concessions to Germany, asked if the wave of idealism was now ending in mere commercialism.

Commenting on the reply, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said that the Independent Labor Party and the Third Internationale are oil and water and will not mix.

### Rent Strike Likely

Harry Gosling, president of the Transport Workers Federation, is of the opinion that there is real danger of a rent strike. The National Union of Former Service Men is reported to be organizing such a strike as a means of bringing down prices, and cooperation of the trade unions is being invited. The date of the strike is to be announced on August 27.

The idea of the proposed strike is that the landlords will be powerless to act against thousands of tenants and will be compelled to bring pressure to bear on Parliament to reduce the cost of living, the proposal being to continue the strike until prices fall 20 per cent.

The Foreign Commission recommended approval of the Millerand propositions, but the Finance Commission, in spite of the earnest plea of the Premier, remained implacable, and thus only the full sitting of the Chamber of Deputies could give a definite decision.

The project, which was passed, is as follows: Up to 200,000,000 francs per month, and for six months, as a maximum, the Finance Minister is authorized to participate in the advances which will be made by Belgium, Great Britain and Italy in execution of the accord reached on July 16. If such advances are realized by way of a loan, the service of these loans may be assured or guaranteed by the state within the indicated limits and conditions. All sums paid in execution of such arrangement will be carried to the debit of a special account to be opened by the treasury, and repayments effected by Germany will be credited to the credit of the same account.

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### Six unions of cableworkers are tak-

## LABOR MISTRUSTS BOLSHEVIST IDEAS

Leader of British Independent Labor Party Repudiates Ruthless Program of Moscow—Proposals for Rent Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—In the British Labor world a quiet spell is expected while the leaders of the Miners' Federation, headed by Robert Smillie, are meeting their international "brethren of the pick" at the conference in Geneva, and at the same time other noted leaders, including J. H. Thomas and J. Ramsay Macdonald, are attending the second international in the same city. The Independent Labor Party has received a bombshell in its midst in the shape of a reply from the executive committee of the Third Internationale at Moscow, to the effect that Communism must of necessity be evolved through revolution and bloodshed, and that, to achieve Communism in England, "the workers should prepare, not for an easy parliamentary victory, but for a victory by heavy civil war." This document was in reply to 12 specific questions addressed by the Independent Labor Party conference, inquiring as to the program and conditions of affiliation with the Moscow Internationale.

Commenting on the reply, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald says that the Independent Labor Party and the Third Internationale are oil and water and will not mix.

### Unrest Among Engineers

Many branches of the engineering and shipbuilding unions are dissatisfied with the refusal of the Industrial Court to award the further increase of wages demanded, and a national conference of all the unions in the federation of engineering and shipbuilding trades has been called for Friday next in London to consider the situation. One of the proposals made is to abandon arbitration and resume direct negotiations between the employers and the unions.

The Industrial Court has also decided the claim of the National Union of Railwaymen for an increase for the men employed in the railway companies' electrical power and substations. The court has accepted the contention of the railway companies that the London district rates be confirmed and be extended to similar grades in the provinces, less 10 per cent, except in Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester, where the rates would be 5 per cent less than in London. The Industrial Court also turned down the claim of the London County Council Tramway employees for an increase of 1d. per hour stating that the claim of the men is not established.

### Union Threats Repudiated

Councilor Tom Kirk, secretary of the West Ham branch of the National Union of Railwaymen, has spoken very frankly about the question of direct action of British Labor to enforce a withdrawal of troops from Ireland by the government, calling the agitation in favor of direct action a piece of bluff directed by the leaders who are out of touch with the real feelings of the men they are supposed to represent. "A political strike is not possible at the present moment. The extremists might be able to call a strike, but the men will not come out. I look forward to the ballot with utmost confidence."

In such circumstances the repudiation of the Italian agreement with Greece will have earned the strongest condemnation which the governments of Great Britain and France are able to apply to it. The sooner Mr. Giolitti accepts the inevitable and honors the signature of Italy to its arrangements with Greece the better for his reputation as a statesman and for that of his country.

In just the same way the continued opposition of Italy to the fulfillment of the decision of the Supreme Council with regard to the Epirus should be brought to an end. As a member of the Supreme Council, Italy has already agreed to the incorporation of Korytsa and Agirocastro within the Greek boundaries. This decision was originally opposed by Washington owing to the representations of missionaries. Now that the United States has practically withdrawn from interference in the Turkish settlement, it is regrettable that Italy should

prudently reserved its signature until the Turkish treaty was signed. If Italy were to persist in her attitude, not only would the Turkish treaty remain unsigned, but the reparation of the zones in Asia Minor would be in question again. Happily there are indications that an agreement will be reached quickly.

## IMPORTANT ISSUES FOR PARLIAMENT

**British Legislators Nearing Vacation With Grave Questions Left Over for Next Session**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—"We have at present only passed the first three months of the financial year, and we shall be extremely fortunate if we get through the remaining nine without a substantial addition," said H. H. Asquith, the former Premier, last Wednesday. And J. Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, added: "If taxation were to remain at the rate of this year or last, I would not long occupy my present position."

The finance debates of this week have rung changes on these two notes without giving much promise of retrenchment or reform. The outcry against the excess profits duty was maintained at its shrillest, and the new Corporation Tax produced some strange parliamentary combinations against the government, but, though the Coalition majority fluctuated violently, it never failed, and the Finance Bill was read a third time on Wednesday with a vocal sigh of relief from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It has been rather an unsettled House this week, dissatisfied with the government for putting up the railway fares on the eve of the holidays, yet knowing perfectly well that the present fares are too low; always in two minds about Mr. Lloyd George's Russian policy and unwilling to acknowledge that all the other enterprises in the allied policy in Russia are bankrupt; dismayed at the impotence of British rule in Ireland, yet not prepared to endorse the heroics of Sir Edward Carson; in a word, hunger for the holidays.

The recess will begin on August 14, but the members of Parliament will go away knowing that a long and heavy autumn session is before them, in which all the big questions they now postpone will arise to torment them.

## VISIT TO ALLEGED MAYFLOWER RELICS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AYLESBURY, England (Saturday)—At a meeting specially summoned by the Mayflower Celebration Committee on Friday, Dr. Rendel Harris explained his alleged discovery of the beams and timbers of the Mayflower in a great barn into which these beams are incorporated. The barn is located at the Quaker settlement of Old Jordans, in Buckinghamshire.

While not professing to prove complete historical connection, he pointed out emblems of the Mayflower carved in the timbers, and produced interesting circumstantial evidence of the connection between the ship and the relics which he has discovered. Jordans farm was formerly in the possession of the Gardiner family, who held it for 200 years continuously, and a member of this family, Richard Gardiner, was a voyager on the pioneer vessel. It is supposed that when the vessel was broken up, at Rotherhithe, Mr. Gardiner had purchased the timbers and used them for completing the Jordans barn.

## COMMUNISTS' CASE NOW GOES TO JURY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Instructions are to be given to the jury today by Judge Oscar Hebel in the trial of William Bross Lloyd and 19 other members of the Communist Labor Party, in the Cook County Criminal Court, following the conclusion of the arguments of Frank Comerford, special prosecutor. Mr. Comerford began his talk on Saturday, attacking the arguments of Clarence S. Darrow, counsel for the defense, of Thursday and Friday. "When these defendants," said Mr. Comerford, "said the American Federation of Labor was untrue to the cause of toil in standing back of the flag, they branded themselves as liars and traitors." Mr. Comerford asserted that the comparison of the teachings of Lloyd and his trial with those of Jesus Christ and his trial, made by Mr. Darrow was sacrilege. "Christ taught the brotherhood of man," he said, "these men taught class hatred."

**DATE OF PRINCE'S RETURN**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
BRISBANE, Queensland (Saturday)—The Prince of Wales will make a back-country trip in New South Wales, starting from Walgett on August 4 and concluding at Hyndian on August 12. This, it is stated, has been organized for three reasons, first to enable the Prince to see something of the back country of Australia, secondly to meet the country workers at their jobs, and thirdly, to provide a brief change from official engagements. It is expected that he will sail from Sydney on August 19.

**LEAGUE STATISTICIANS NAMED**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario—Dr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, has been selected as a member of the statistical commission of the League of Nations. He will leave in September for London, England, to participate in the meetings of the commission. The other members of the committee are Lucius March, Mr. Leelola, and Luis Beddoe.

## RAILWAYS GRANTED INCREASE IN RATES

**Award by Interstate Commerce Commission Estimated as Adding \$1,500,000,000 a Year to Nation's Transportation Bill**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Under the rate award granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission on Saturday the National Transportation Bill will be increased by something like \$1,500,000,000 per annum. The advance, which is the largest single increase in the history of American transportation, covers both freight and passenger rates, together with surcharges on Pullman fares and milk rate increases, largely along the proportional lines recommended by the railroad executives.

An accurate statement of the total amount that will be derived by the roads from the new increase is out of the question for the moment, but the commission and railroad men estimate that it will total between \$1,400,000,000 and \$1,500,000,000 per annum. The rate is to go into effect at any time, with five days' notice to the public, prior to January 1, 1921.

The award is about \$200,000,000 short of the demands made by the roads to cover the guaranteed return of 6 per cent on investment and the \$600,000,000 wage increase recently granted employees by the Railroad Labor Board. Because of the time it will take to compute tariff under the increase it will probably be September 1 before the new rates are in actual operation.

It is expected that the railroad executives will saddle the new bill on the public at the earliest possible moment. An interesting feature of the decision is that the rate is based on an investment value of \$18,900,000,000 which is \$1,716,000,000 less than the valuation made by the carriers themselves.

### Steamships Affected

Coastwise and inland steamship lines and electric railway companies were also given permission to increase their rates in proportion to the increases of railroad companies serving the same territory. With regard to electric lines the commission added that "this was not to be construed as an expression of disapproval of increases made or proposed in the regular manner in the passenger fares on electric lines."

The new rate provides a 20 per cent increase in passenger rates, excess baggage charges and charges for milk transportation throughout the country. It provides a surcharge of 50 per cent for Pullman fare. These increases are granted irrespective of territory served, whereas the freight rate increase varies with the territory. The eastern roads get a flat 40 per cent freight advance, the southern roads 25 per cent, the western roads 35 per cent, and the intermountain-Pacific roads 25 per cent.

Unofficial estimates based on figures submitted to the commission by the carriers indicate that the advances will total approximately \$1,200,000,000 on freight and \$220,000,000 on passenger traffic. \$40,000,000 on Pullman and parlor car service, \$5,000,000 on milk and about \$1,500,000 on excess baggage charges. It is estimated that the increase on freight alone approximates \$10 to \$12 per capita for the entire population of the United States. The commission, while going the full length under the powers granted in the Transportation Act to provide for guaranteed return, refused to accept the book investment value submitted by the carriers as the basis of rate and income computation. So liberal, however, is the award considered that the railroad executives are not expected to put up any fight because of the diminished investment basis used by the commission.

### Eastern Roads Benefit

Railroads of the eastern group came off best in the advanced approved by the commission. The eastern roads are authorized to increase freight rates 40 per cent, while their application called for only 33.75 per cent. The south and west did not get all they wanted. The southern roads sought permission to increase freight rates 38.91 per cent and received permission to advance them 25 per cent, while the western roads, asking for a 32.03 per cent advance in the so-called western territory, come out with 25 per cent on the Pacific coast and in the intermountain country, and 35 per cent east of the Rockies.

In addition to its flat 20 per cent increases in passenger fares the commission approved the advances in excess baggage charges and transportation surcharge on Pullman fare asked for by the railroads. In connection with increases sought on the transportation of milk, however, the commission applied the 20 per cent passenger fare increase instead of freight advance percentage asked by the roads.

While the decision of the commission to grant the roads the right to increase their rates was unanimous, two of its members, Robert W. Wooley and Joseph B. Eastman, appended to the decision a memorandum declaring that the return of the systems to private control and operation was a mistake.

### Federal Control Urged

Federal control, the commissioners declared, should have been continued, "because it was evident that the transition back to private operation would create additional disturbances in the time of unsettlement and unrest." Their agreement to the increase, they asserted, was predicated on the critical condition of the roads. The memorandum written by Mr. Eastman said: "It was also my hope that if federal control were continued for a reasonable period that it could gradually be developed into a system of administra-

tion which would preserve the manifest advantages of unified operation and direct governmental responsibility for the transportation system, avoid the dangers presumed to inheres in governmental operation by providing management remote from political influences and free from undue centralization and enlist the cooperation of Labor by recognizing its just claim to some voice in its management."

Commissioner Charles C. McChord attacked this memorandum as intruding into the decision questions of governmental policy that do not concern the Interstate Commerce Commission at this time. He said:

"The concurring report of Commissioners Wooley and Eastman injects into this case large political questions of governmental policy which are nowhere in issue here. The Congress has, for the time being, settled the question of government operation of the railroads by restoring them to private operation hedged around by comprehensive laws vesting broad powers in this commission to regulate them. It is the duty of this commission to enforce the law as Congress has written it. The questions involved in this case are so great and so vital to the American people that no such suggestions as here made should be injected to further complicate the extremely delicate and vital situations that now confront this commission, the public and the railroads."

"For more than 30 years this commission has stood foursquare to every wind that blows, confining its activities within the four corners of the law, and it is unwise in this critical period to complicate the real questions involved with extraneous issues. This is neither the time nor the place. The Congress is the forum."

### Cars Needed for Grain

**Northwestern States Will Make Demands for Action**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FARGO, North Dakota—A demand will be made within two weeks upon the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington to supply enough freight cars to handle about 400,000 bushels of grain from the northwest states of Montana, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. This action for the relief of the present car shortage was taken at the conference of officials, grainmen, bankers, farmers and business men of the northwest, who declared that unless cars are obtained to move the new crop it will be impossible for farmers to make their usual fall settlements, and, in turn, the merchants will be unable to liquidate their indebtedness.

"We have considered the situation one of the most serious in years," Curtis L. Moshier, representing the Federal Reserve Bank, told the conference. "We have advised all our members to instruct the farmers to prepare to hold their grain for future shipment. Each farmer should make some plans at once to store his grain. There will be about 650,000,000 bushels of grain produced in the four northwest states this season. The northwest, including the large terminals in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, has only storage capacity for about 200,000,000 bushels. The rest must be taken care of in some manner. Cars must be provided for the shipment of the remainder of this grain to eastern markets."

### Effect on Living Costs

**Experts Claim Result of Rate Advance Will Be Beneficial**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The general public is deeply concerned with the practical effect that the increase in the railroad rates will have on the cost of living. While it has been forecast that such an increase would inevitably add to the cost of everything that is to be eaten, or worn, or used, and that it was only a question of how much the public would stand, it is claimed by the railroad executives that the cost of living will be reduced in the long run because of the increased efficiency which will be developed under the new program which will be made possible by the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

These are the two sides to the situation. Undoubtedly certain articles will cost more to the consumer because of the higher freight rates which must be paid on them. Also profiteers will endeavor to take advantage of this, as they have of other opportunities afforded by the transition from war to peace, to raise prices, charging the necessity to higher freight costs. On the other hand, the railroads have been suffering from inadequate equipment which caused delays and general inefficiency in the distribution of freight and which added to the cost to the consumer. Their contention has been that if they were enabled to build up their equipment, to increase supplies, and to work out a general scheme of improvement, they would be able to handle the increased business of the country in such a way as to give better satisfaction, and in the end to lessen the general cost of commodities.

Transportation is fundamental to all business, and the efficiency or the lack of it in handling the freight of the country has an effect that reaches farther and touches more persons than any other one thing. What is now expected of the railroads is that they will, through improved earnings and credits, be able to borrow funds for rolling stock and for other pressing needs. It is understood that the manufacturers of locomotives and cars are in a position to cooperate by pushing the work of turning out equipment

which would preserve the manifest advantages of unified operation and direct governmental responsibility for the transportation system, avoid the dangers presumed to inheres in governmental operation by providing management remote from political influences and free from undue centralization and enlist the cooperation of Labor by recognizing its just claim to some voice in its management."

Commissioner Charles C. McChord attacked this memorandum as intruding into the decision questions of governmental policy that do not concern the Interstate Commerce Commission at this time. He said:

## DANIEL MANNIX ON WAY TO IRELAND

**Confusion and Demonstration at Departure of Archbishop of Melbourne From New York**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Escorted by some 5000 men, women and children and the Sixty-Ninth Regiment Band, Daniel Mannix, Archbishop of Melbourne, Australia, sailed Saturday on the White Star liner Baltic for England or Ireland, as the British Government decides. Although the archbishop plans to go to Ireland, it is thought the Baltic may receive orders not to touch at Queenstown, but to proceed directly to Liverpool.

The departure was attended by great confusion, and some rioting due to altercations arising between British sympathizers and Sinn Fein adherents. The police had heard rumor that the Baltic's union cooks and stewards had threatened to strike if the archbishop were permitted to board the ship, while the firemen had threatened similar action if he were denied passage and were ready for any situation that might arise. With the deck afire with the gold, green and white of the so-called Irish Republic, and the Union Jack waving serenely at the masthead, the crowded thousands cheering the prelate and engaging in verbal conflicts among themselves, accompanied by the piercing messages of the ship's whistles, the scene became so turbulent that the police found it necessary to flourish their revolvers and the archbishop to come out and make a soothing speech.

Just before leaving the Archbishop of Melbourne issued a statement declaring that he was working for peace in Ireland—in the British Empire and outside the British and that the peace he hoped for rested not on force but on justice and on the free will of the people concerned. He said that he considered Ireland's cause to be just and sacred and that he was trying to follow the glorious example of Belgium's patriotic and heroic cardinal; that he believed that Ireland was a nation, as Belgium is a nation, and that Ireland has the same right as Belgium to what form of government she will have.

**AMERICAN LEGION PAYS DEBT IN FULL**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—American Legion indebtedness of \$257,000 incurred last summer by the temporary national executive committee for preliminary organization work and the expense of the American Legion Weekly in preparation for the first national convention at Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been paid in full, it is announced by Robert H. Tyndall, national treasurer.

Approximately 400 members of the legion advanced the money which was used to establish on a business foundation the tentative organization out of which the present organization has grown.

"The collection of the national dues has progressed so satisfactorily and the official magazine has now such a firm business and financial footing that it has been possible to pay this old indebtedness in full with interest," said Mr. Tyndall. "The weekly now is not only self-supporting, but is beginning to show small profit." Mr. Tyndall added that the legion's only debt now is that incurred in the first few months of this year before the weekly was on a self-supporting basis.

**MR. HOOVER RESIGNS FROM RELIEF WORK**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Herbert Hoover has written the Secretary of State resigning from the Armenian Relief Commission of the American Relief Administration following the resignation of Colonel William N. Haskell, U. S. A., as allied high commissioner to Armenia.

Since Mr. Hoover took over this work early in 1919, some 108,000 tons of food and supplies valued at more than \$20,000,000, the letter said, have been sent to Armenia as a contribution from the United States.

Hospitals and orphanages formerly controlled by the commission have been turned over to the Near East Relief.

**APPEAL FOR DEBS PARDON DISCOURAGED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A half has been called on the various efforts that have been under way to effect the release of Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President of the United States, from the federal prison at Atlanta, Georgia, by the prisoner himself. In a letter ad-

dressed to Mrs. Lucy Robins, secretary of the Central Labor Bodies Conference of New York, he begs that all endeavors be concentrated on an attempt to obtain freedom for all political prisoners.

"Please say to the comrades in New York," he writes, "that, while I appreciate fully all that has been done in my behalf, I object emphatically to any further appeal being made for me only to President Wilson. I wish no special consideration, and I wish to fare no better than my comrades. As long as they are held criminals and convicts my place is here. My comrades will therefore understand that they can serve me best by bringing their influence to bear in behalf of all."

## GENERAL LUCAS REGAINS FREEDOM

Sinn Feiners Unsuccessfully Attack Lorry in Which the General Was Escaping

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—The attack on the military lorry on Friday morning at Oola, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, turns out to be a dramatic incident, as in the lorry was Brig.-Gen. Cuthbert Lucas, dressed in tattered civilian clothes and presenting a bedraggled appearance. It will be remembered that this general was captured by Sinn Feiners, while on a fishing expedition on the banks of the Blackwater river on June 27. His escape was made in the middle of the night after removing one of the prison bars and, squeezing through between the other two, he hastened to put as much distance between his prison and himself as possible and tramped across the country threath through a drenching rain through an unknown country-side.

After daybreak, near New Pallas, close to Limerick Junction, he was rejoiced to see an army lorry coming along the road. He hailed the soldiers on board, who had difficulty in recognizing him, and he was hauled aboard amidst cheers. Four miles farther on a felled tree blocked the road, and when the lorry stopped the attack was made on it by men hidden on either side of the road. Two soldiers were killed and three wounded, and during the fight a second motor lorry with soldiers and police arrived from Oola, when the raiders retreated and disappeared. General Lucas had a slight wound from a bullet on the nose during the fight; otherwise he is unharmed and is now in Tipperary.

## FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE NEW LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday) — The French Government is authorized by Parliament to issue a 6 per cent loan to be redeemed after 1931. The date and conditions will be considered later. Once more the government had to encounter some opposition of the Finance Commission, but, after an adverse vote, Mr. Millerand was called in for explanation. As the loan was then approved, it would not be unfair to represent the attitude of the commission as personally hostile to Mr. Francis Marsal, the Finance Minister, and indeed the unfounded rumor his resignation was current for some time. Later in the evening, the bill for the new loan was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies, which passed the proposal. It will be called the Loan for National Consolidation. Mr. Marsal believes the present moment favorable because the value of the franc has increased owing to the passing of new taxes and the general efforts of France to overcome its financial difficulties. The commercial balance has improved, the exports being greater by 72 per cent.



**THE WINDOW  
of the WORLD**

Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

#### What India Wants

The events of the last five years have given a great impetus to many of India's indigenous industries, and she has strengthened her position financially, the rupee, which before the war stood at 1s. 4d., now stands at 2s., an increase of 66 1-3 per cent in its exchange value. The people of India are adapting new ideas to their everyday life, employing better working methods and developing a higher standard of living. The opening up of new markets for India's agricultural produce has also been effected both by the employing and the laboring classes, and this has a tremendous influence on the commercial prosperity of the country; these improved conditions being common to the vast population of 320,000,000 people. There is also an increased tendency on the part of people to unearth their hoarded millions and invest them in productive works, consequently the development of India's huge resources is making rapid progress, and with the spread of these better conditions her consuming capacity is increasing and creating fresh markets for foreign goods.

In the past, caste prejudices precluded a free market for many articles of British make, but these are now rapidly disappearing, and India's trade requirements range from a steam engine to a sewing needle. The following are a few of the principal items for which there is a ready market: Cotton goods, including twist and yarn, hosiery, handkerchiefs, shawls, thread; machinery of all kinds, iron and steel manufactures, railway plant and rolling stock, gas and oil engines, mining machinery, boilers, sewing machines, typewriters, machine tools, electrical machinery, scientific instruments, musical instruments, haberdashery and millinery, arms and ammunition, boots and shoes, motor cars and cycles, carriages and carts, chemicals, glass and glassware, matches, paints and painters' materials, leather goods, biscuits and cakes, cocoa, condensed milk, confectionery, provisions, salt, sauces, wearing apparel, blacking, candles, cement, china-ware, cutlery, furniture, hardware, hats, agricultural implements of all kinds, linen, oilcloth, paper, perfume, plateware and jewelry, saddlery, silk goods, soap, stationery, umbrellas, and woolen goods of all kinds.

#### Esparto for Paper Making

An unfamiliar word, "esparto," recently caught the eye of casual readers of a current number of Commerce Reports, and doubtless attracted many to dip into Commercial Attaché Chester Lloyd Jones' contribution from Madrid on the use of this product in Spanish paper making.

Esparto is a grass, which grows extensively in southern Spain, and was found useful, as long ago as the time of the Moors, for the manufacture of matting, baskets, and cordage. Nowadays it is being found useful for making paper, although unfortunately its use is restricted to certain kinds. It makes a paper that is very thick for printing and color work; but it is not particularly strong paper, and the pulp is most widely serviceable when it is employed in mixtures with other and stronger fibers.

War-time experiments of the Spanish paper makers have apparently led to the discovery that it can be used in larger proportion in making several different grades of paper that was hitherto thought practicable, and the experimental plant that had been started in Arrigorriaga in 1910 to use esparto pulp was enlarged during the war until thousands of kilos of pulp were being turned out daily, and an industry had been started which is now to be continued on a permanent basis. In its more restricted way, however, esparto has long been used in paper making, for the industry began in Great Britain in 1857, and the Spanish paper makers profited by adopting methods that had already been worked out in Scotland. The grass makes a fine white writing paper; and for a long time past many a person in England who never heard of esparto has been writing letters on it.

#### The Glastonbury Players

The ancient town of Glastonbury in Somersetshire where, as the legend goes, Joseph of Arimathea planted a thorn which flowers at Christmas, is now making itself a name as a center of players under the direction of Rutland Boughton, producing dramas which are acted by the people of the town and villages round, and bring-

ing up to date the old English art of play-acting in all its simple and joyous features.

One of the leading parts in the Arthurian drama in which they are now perfect, is played by the daughter of the local bootmaker, another of the players is the daughter of the tailor, and another family has produced both players and dancers as well as singers. The school mistress copies every note of the musical scores used in the plays, as a labor of love.

Mr. Boughton has evolved a new idea for scenery, which may be said to be nothing less than human scenery. In the Arthurian play before mentioned, the scene is laid at Tintagel in Cornwall. King Arthur's Seat, the great rock whereon stands the castle, is represented by a mass of men in gray and brown, some with their arms raised in order to suggest the irregular outlines of the jagged rock and castle. Women are grouped below in green and blue to represent the grass and sea, the players in blue swaying at certain times to picture the movement of the waves. Both men and women act as chorus, and needless to say the effect at a distance is very beautiful and mysterious as befits the surroundings of that whose legendary life is woven into the history of Cornwall and Devon.

#### Salaries for Australian Legislators

Both houses of the Australian Parliament have agreed to the proposal made by Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, for an increase in the salaries of members from £600 to £1000 a year. While a storm of criticism has broken on the heads of Mr. Hughes and those who supported the increase, members of Parliament have been able to point to the inadequacy of the old payment, to the general rise in the cost of living, and to the justice of paying adequate remuneration for the heavy responsibilities imposed on legislators. This "direct action," as critics described it, is perhaps a little unfair to the many senators rejected at the last election and who will only taste the new sweets of office before abandoning their places in the Senate Chamber.

The sole Labor representatives in the Senate thereafter may lay claim to the amount set aside for the leader of the opposition. Where, however, will be his followers?

#### A New Sweet Potato

"Crumley's New Gem" is the name of a new sweet potato propagated by J. P. Crumley of Grand Island, near Eustis, Florida, which is conceded by agriculturists to be of the highest quality. The new potato is oval to oblong in shape, much larger than any other sweet potato now under cultivation, with a fine velvety skin, which gives it the appearance of a new Irish potato. The vines and leaves have some of the characteristics of the Nancy Hall, showing streaks of pink as pronounced as in the Porto Rico, and combining the qualities of both of these well-known varieties.

In relating the story of his discovery, Mr. Crumley said: "It is claimed on good authority that sweet potatoes will not mix in the ground, through the tubers, but only through the blossoms, from the pollen of different varieties, thereby starting an entirely new variety with new vitality. Therefore, when the seed from the bloom is planted it will produce a new and distinct variety. Sometimes this variety will be good, but this is not always true. In my endeavor, I propagated two varieties. One I regarded as inferior. The other I consider the finest potato ever grown."

#### At Victoria Falls

Once upon a time it was in western America that one happened on the meeting place of the wilds and civilization. Now it is Africa, Africa of the elephants and the Uganda railway. Perhaps the best known meeting place of the two extremes on the Dark Continent is the hotel at the Victoria Falls of the Zambezi, where the tourists are trying to maintain western dignity at a dance, while the great jungle baboons slink up to the hotel's orchestra to steal the ripe oranges. Inevitably it reminds you of Mogwili's cry, "Let in the jungle, Hath!" Truly contrast, and if contrast spells romance, here, by the great Zambezi, may you find it.

#### Lieut. Flora Sandes

Miss Flora Sandes, Lieutenant Sandes of the Serbian Army, visiting Australia to interest the Commonwealth in measures for the amelioration of the country she served on the battle field.

Miss Sandes went to Serbia with a party of V. A. D.'s in August, 1914; a year later she joined the Serbian Army and fought in every battle until November, 1916, when she received 24 wounds and was left on the field of battle. She was rescued and after six months rejoined the army and took part in the last victorious offensive.

Lieutenant Sandes holds commissioned rank by virtue of a special act of the Serbian Parliament, and she has been given 12 months leave of absence by the Crown Prince of Serbia in order that she may lecture in Australia and obtain supplies of agricultural machinery and other necessities. Miss Sandes has decorations which include the Serbian equivalent of the Victoria Cross.

## WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

My first recollection of William Vaughn Moody is his voice. It was in Latin D at Harvard, given in 1859-90 by Prof. C. L. Smith, and we were reading the Phormio of Terence. "Mr. Moody next," said the professor; and for the first time I heard that musical, clear, vibrant utterance that always expressed so perfectly the man and the poet. No one else in the class read the long lines of Latin comedy like him, with such understanding, conf-

He must have gone to day school somewhere, but he certainly never went to Sunday school. He never knew the conventional Christianity of the schools. He grew up in Indiana among memories of the Civil War, and he went to a military school, but American history was a sealed book to him. At Harvard Moody kept to the classics and medieval literature. I do not remember him in an English course later than the Renaissance. At the beginning of his senior year I urged him into Philosophy IV, but after a day or two he disappeared. As the result of this abstention many things

imperialism which in the first flush of the easy victory over Spain led American armies across the Pacific to subdue "backward peoples." It was natural for a mind so generously naive as Moody's to make the memory of the man who was sacrificed redeeming Negroes from the wrong his country had done them a reason for questioning the policy of that country a generation later in its ruthless war on brown men.

At the same time Moody's widening social horizon and deeper interest in human destiny found expression in "Gloucester Moors," the poem which opens the slender volume which he published in 1901.

These poems are, I believe, the finest examples of the imaginative treatment of politics in our literature. They owe the freshness and spontaneity which make them transcend the immediate circumstances of their birth primarily to the freshness and spontaneity with which Moody's own mind entered a field new to him.

The religious motive appears again in the volume of 1901, in "Good Friday Night" and "Until the Troubling of the Waters." Meanwhile he based his second poetic drama "The Fire Bringer," upon the story of Prometheus. In this case, however, the familiar classical material was quickened for him by two experiences. In 1902 he made an expedition alone to Greece, and he spent the summer of that year at Paris with Joseph Trumbull Stickney, reading with him nearly the whole body of Greek tragedy. Stickney had himself written a dramatic poem on the Prometheus theme and the association with this younger poet was unmistakably stimulating to the elder. The Fire-bringer, therefore, is scarcely an exception to the statement that Moody's poetry owes its highest being to the happy fortune, perhaps the instinctive self-protection, with which he kept himself unspotted from the schools.

## THE BULLETIN BOARD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"This guy Carpenter is aw right," said the gray-capped gentleman who supervises the inward bound bulletin board at the terminal. "No, madam, the Wolverine's running in two sections today, one 10 minutes behind the other. Yes, ma'am, the track number is chalked up 5 minutes before she pulls in. You're welcome. As I was saying, he packs an awful punch and—Yes, sir, you'll find a city directory on the second glass-topped table next the information booth."

Especially was this true of Christianity and the Christian mythology. It was in Venice in the summer of '97 that he saw in an exhibition a picture of the Last Judgment and came back to our pension his imagination all afame. A little later, at Cortina, we saw a passion play acted in Italian by the boys of the parish. The same summer Horace Scudder, with discernment, asked him to edit Milton for the Cambridge Series, and Moody read "Paradise Lost" for the first time. He always used me as a reference book on matters biblical until I broke down. Then one day in The Harvard Monthly appeared a poem signed William Vaughn Moody. It was "A Chorus of Wagner"—a rather violent piece of impressionism—and other verses followed. I was "trying for" the Monthly myself, and the thought of having Moody for a colleague lent some energy to my striving. I had come to know Moody by sight in the small Latin class, and I suppose, if he took any interest in The Monthly he knew me, but it was characteristic of Harvard in the '90s that we never spoke.

At the monthly board, the next autumn, Moody and I, the only two undergraduates, were thrown together for mutual support and comfort. The editor-in-chief was Hugh McCulloch, an easy-going Virginian, who wrote flawless couplets about Narcissus and Antinous and Salmakis. The former editors assured us that the Monthly was far better than in the old days, the great days of Carpenter and Santayana and Benson, and Baker, of Robert Herrick and Norman Hapgood—but we knew that they were worried. Moody and I used to take long walks that winter about Fresh Pond, and out to Arlington Heights, talking and planning. Moody was not an organization man. A single flawless line was more to him than any institution on earth. But as he recognized a temptation and a danger in this absorption, he showed a certain heroic patience and constancy in performing the last detail any task that was laid on him as a duty. You had only to say to him, "You ought to do that," and with unquestioning, uncomprehending, dogged obedience he went about it. During that year and especially the next the puritan rode the poet hard.

During this time Moody's poetry was growing. He was undoubtedly imitative. He wrote like Wordsworth, and Shelley, and Keats, and Tennyson, and Browning, as Raphael painted like Perugino. His art was a genuine apprenticeship. But his own individual strain was growing stronger. Practically none of his early verse was gathered into his collections—he was desperately conscientious about publication—but one sonnet is so characteristic in its inspiration, so perfect in its expression of what was in his soul that he will not think it an impertinence to quote it. A remark by Professor Tarbell in a Greek course, a hasty journey to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and the next evening he went to the Monthly board.

Moody's interest in history led him to politics. The "Ode in Time of Hesitation" is a noble protest against the I wonder did he dream of battle spears A hurle on Greek hillsides in the sun; Or of the moment when, the wild race won, Some hyacinthine boy stands panting bears Like surbeat on the sands, the shouts and cheers, Of such ecstasy the poet knows When dazed and dumb he feeleth round his brows The dusk-leaved ivy Dionysus wears; That paled above the purple eastern sea, Beyond the things that seem to things that be,

And listen to the lips that trumpet on From star-depth unto "Victory"! Palionos—What time he fashioned thee?

I remember in one of our talks of life and art and fame his saying, with the whimsical earnestness that was his note among a chorus youthfully cynical and "indifferent"—"No man can refuse to run at Olympia."

I have always thought that Moody was singularly happy in his education.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Sarony, New York

William Vaughn Moody

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imperialism which in the first flush of the easy victory over Spain led American armies across the Pacific to subdue "backward peoples." It was natural for a mind so generously naive as Moody's to make the memory of the man who was sacrificed redeeming Negroes from the wrong his country had done them a reason for questioning the policy of that country a generation later in its ruthless war on brown men.

No, he didn't mind working here. It was all about trains and he liked trains. He couldn't see why people were so excited when they were late. It was a long run over York State, and a hard pull over the Berkshires. It was quite possible that the Southwestern might lose a few minutes in Buffalo and roar eastward without making up time. Of course, the "Century" was published late. It cost the railroad company a dollar a passenger for every hour "she" was behind. Consequently, the engineer gives her the gun an' steps on her all the way. They take everything off the track to let her by, an' when she shoots past Natick at 70, she can make up time clear to the "slow board" at Riverside.

As for the Federal and Colonial, they sometimes lost a few minutes over Hell Gate. On the other hand, they often came in a minute or two before time, and that displeased every one. What displeased him personally were the fool questions people would ask him. If anyone lost a dollar watch, they would inquire about it at the bulletin board. If anyone lost a dollar watch, reporters wanted to know about special cars and wrecks. Tourists would put in a quarter of an hour or so, asking about the quickest way to reach Bunker Hill Monument. People expecting relatives thought he should know if the Golden State Limited pulled into Chicago on time the day before.

Remarks about the time change, and daylight saving raised him to a frenzy. People came tearing into the station to catch the Merchants, and found they had an hour to wait. People asked insidious questions about whether daylight saving and central time would make the trains get into Chicago or St. Louis two hours before they ought, or two hours after. People couldn't remember when it was 11 o'clock in Dewey Square, it was only 10 in the South Station. As for him, he ate by railroad time, slept by railroad time. Anything that was connected with brass bound flyers and "flying freights" was good enough for him.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Prohibition and Hotel Business  
The Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It has been said that prohibition will ruin the hotel trade, make deserts of our popular resorts, and end every joy. Strange, is it not, that after one year of dryness the report comes from Atlantic City that \$2,750,000 was deposited in ten local banks and trust companies after the most prosperous Fourth of July that has ever been known in that resort.

The comments of bankers were to the effect that the people spent liberally, and that they were amazed at the amount of gold which was deposited, indicating the unusual prosperity of the patrons.

The hotels not only did the largest business in their history, but the theaters and "movies" were jammed, the restaurants could scarcely supply their patrons with food, and the Boardwalk stores had more patronage than they have ever enjoyed.

Of course, no one is prepared to say exactly what proportion of the \$2,750,000 expenditure was made possible by prohibition; but one thing is certain, nobody can say that Atlantic City has been ruined by dry times.

[Signed] A. D. BATCHELOR.  
Brooklyn, New York, July 13, 1920.

## LLOYD'S

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Hardly another institution in Britain is more widely known by name throughout the English-speaking world than "Lloyd's," and yet its actual organization is probably understood by very few persons, even in London, whose knowledge is not the direct result of membership. One thinks of Lloyd's as a company that chiefly insures ships and cargoes, but is also willing to insure various other things so out of consideration by the average insurance company that to insure them at all seems an odd and spectacular kind of business. As a matter of fact Lloyd's insures nothing. It is a remarkable corporation that sometimes loses a few minutes over Hell Gate. On the other hand, they often come in a minute or two before time, and that displeased every one. What displeased

## WHEN MADRID LOST ITS WATER SUPPLY

Through Damage to the Conduit Which Leads to Distant Lozoya Valley, Citizens Saw Prospects of a Water Shortage

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Any one who has lived in Madrid long enough to come to know the ways and attitudes of the people understands that, contrary to what might be imagined, there is no people of a great city better capable of bearing trials with equanimity and good humor than the Madrilenes. Sometimes there are ebullitions of feeling, as when the people, politically or in some other way, are provoked and, as they consider, unnecessarily aggrieved, but when, as a matter of citizenship or duty, they have to submit to inconveniences they know how to do it cheerfully. In recent times their patience and calmness have been put to the severest tests. There have been the shortage of coal and the shortage of light, each in its turn causing discomfort and concern. Then, quite recently, there has been the bread shortage due to the strike of the bakers. The women made demonstrations on that occasion, but on the whole the people came splendidly through a trying ordeal. And now it appears that these were but as training experiences, for the citizens have just been submitted to a far more severe test than any of the others. The bulk of the city's water supply was cut off through damage to the conduit which brings the chief supply, and for five days only a very restricted supply was available, with the prospect ahead of its being wholly insufficient for the most essential purposes. There was an eight days' supply in the reservoirs, and when that was exhausted the possibilities of a drought at the very worst time of the year were sure to begin, and there was no remedy. But, most fortunately, the repairs to the conduit were completed in time, and never did Madrid feel more thankful in the blazing month of June as when at 7 o'clock in the evening the water began to flow along the public pipes again.

### Source of Supply

Madrid derives its water supply—and it is splendid water as every traveler knows—from the valley of the Lozoya which is away out by the Guadarrama Mountains. There amid wild and impressive scenery is the Lake of Peñalara which is the source of the river Lozoya at a height of 8000 feet above the sea level. The water is collected in what is called the Pontón de la Oliva and is then conducted to Madrid chiefly by the conduit known as the Isabel II Canal, which is in itself a fine piece of work of which the city has been justly proud, but which is not sufficient for its responsibilities. The normal daily supply of water through this agency is from 90,000 to 100,000 cubic meters. After this there is a small and uncertain supply from old conduits, and there is in the city also a supply of water brought by separate conduits from the same parts through the enterprise of a private company called the Sociedad Hidráulica Santillana at the head of which is the Duke del Infantado. This company, however, makes only a limited supply to houses and business establishments, chiefly the latter, by private arrangements and it effects no public service nor are the pipes laid for it. It is necessary also to state that, as between the company and the organizers of the Isabel II Canal, there is a long-standing feud, the Duke and the other proprietors of the Sociedad Hidráulica Santillana feeling that they have just grievances. However, of the total supply of water to the city from all sources 75 per cent comes through by way of the Isabel II Canal, and so, with this supply cut off, the peril of the population even with the most precious care taken of every drop from the other sources, can be imagined.

The catastrophe, as it is described, has taught various lessons and pointed sundry morals, the chief of which is, as Sanchez de Toca, who is an expert in the matter of water supply, insists, the necessity for a double conduit.

### UKRAINE SAID TO HAVE BOTH CORN AND SUGAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Mr. Melensky, the representative in Great Britain of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Ukrainian Republic, has just addressed the members of the London Chamber of Commerce on optimistic lines, pointing out that while there were two governments in the country, one Bolshevik and one Democratic Ukrainian, there were still great trade possibilities. He supported Mr. Lloyd George in his view about the "bursting corn-bins," asserting that there were 5,000,000 tons of wheat ready for export, as well as a large amount of sugar.

He intimated, however, that the Ukrainian peasants who hold it all, would under no circumstances whatever sell to Bolsheviks, and he suggested in diplomatic language that if Mr. Krassin was offering the Ukrainian wheat over here, he was "talking through his hat." This wheat could only be obtained by direct intercourse between traders in this country and the Ukrainian peasants themselves, although the latter were largely controlled on cooperative lines. British business men were already going to the country, mostly through Danzig and Warsaw, as the Poles were offering facilities, and there was a considerable market for agricultural machinery. The Bolsheviks, however, for the moment control the Donetz coal district, but very soon they would have ejected them, and then mining machinery would be needed.

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## AUSTRALIA'S GREAT OPENING FOR SUGAR

Apart From Cane Sugar Industry in Queensland the Cultivation of Beet Sugar Would Enable Export Trade to Be Built Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The world shortage of sugar renders the discovery of new, and the development of old sources of supply imperative. Owing to restricted production, due to the war, and the greater demand, the position has become acute. The price, too, bears no relation to that of 1914. In these circumstances it is of interest to turn to Australia as a sugar-producing country.

As is well known, Queensland is the home in the antipodes of the sugar cane industry, but this bountiful and highly protected industry is not even able to meet the requirements of the Commonwealth itself and imports on a large scale have been necessary. Wages in the Queensland sugar cane districts are very high. The Queensland cutters, too, have again and again resorted to the strike as a means of improving their position at the expense of the fruit-growing and jam-making trades, and also at the expense of the general sugar-consuming public in Australia.

### Beet Sugar Favored

It may therefore be said that, with labor restrictions and strikes, the Queensland sugar industry has abused the advantage of its highly favored position. Thus it has become necessary to look further south for possible sources of supply. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Interstate Commission, sitting as a Royal Commission on the sugar industry, elicited from several expert witnesses evidence in favor of beet sugar.

There is no doubt that if the new industry were adequately encouraged and, in its initial stages, financially supported by the government, it would prove a most profitable enterprise for all concerned and would result in not only the abolition of the present imports, but would enable a substantial export trade to be built up, thus helping the world position as well as satisfying local requirements.

That the Victorian Government has been more or less aware of the position has been proved by their spasmodic efforts to start the industry in the western district of that State. When experiments were made in beet growing in this district the results were very satisfactory and the average yield per acre was no less than 19.4 tons. With such results much could be done and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Oman, visited Port Fairy and saw the local farmers in regard to their application for the establishment of a sugar beet factory at the place mentioned.

### Farmers Miss Good Offer

In reporting to his government Mr. Oman stated that he had examined the experimental plots at Port Fairy and that they were satisfactory and he proposed that if the farmers would subscribe £15,000 between them and undertake to cultivate at least 3500 acres for five years £25,000 should be found by the government. The Cabinet agreed to this but the farmers were unable or unwilling to put up the requisite £15,000. But the fact that the government were prepared to be responsible for no less a sum than £250,000 for the Port Fairy enterprise shows the more than promising future which was anticipated for the beet sugar growing industry in Victoria.

It is food for comment that such a scheme should have been indefinitely shelved because a handful of farmers failed to produce such a relatively small sum as that mentioned and that owing to the lack of agreement between the farmers and the Government

of Victoria the fruit growers should remain dependent upon the capricious Queensland cane sugar industry.

A satisfactory demonstration has already been given as to the successful cultivation of sugar beet in the Gippsland district, the local factory for which is the government-operated establishment at Maffra. Here the average yield per acre in 1911 was 13.3 tons, and in 1917 the yield was 11.6 tons. This being the case, it is regrettable that the industry has not been greatly extended, so that advantage could have been taken of the present world position of sugar. There is no doubt that had things been more developed a good harvest would have been reaped by all concerned. In this connection report of the Royal Commission on the Australian Sugar Industry, recently presented to the Federal Parliament, is of considerable interest.

This report places the capital invested in raw sugar mills and machinery in Queensland and New South Wales at £4,500,000, and the value of the sugar lands in the same states at £5,451,486. So well are the cane cutters paid that the 6600 employed can earn £1 s. each daily. The report further mentioned that on a production of 22,000 tons of sugar there should be a yearly yield of 8,800,000 gallons of molasses.

The Commissioner expressed the opinion that the present sugar import duty of £6 per ton was sufficient and would be so for some time to come. An important recommendation is the proposed establishment of a Commonwealth sugar control, with headquarters in Queensland, the control to consist of three commissioners. The federal Prime Minister has announced that, as a result of a conference at which were represented every interest concerned in the sugar industry, it was decided to increase the price from £21 per ton to £30 8s. Of this increase £4 was to go to the millers and £5 6s. 8d. to the growers. It was also decided to set up a council which would represent all those engaged in the industry to meet every February to fix any increase due to the extra cost of living.

### Much Sugar Imported

During the last two seasons, owing to the local shortage, it had been necessary to import over 100,000 tons of sugar at an average price of £81. This sugar the government had sold for £27 7s. 6d. per ton. The retail price to the public will probably be raised to 6d. per lb. All this goes to demonstrate the urgency of the establishment of beet sugar factories wherever practicable. As a step in the right direction it may be mentioned that the Glenmaggie water storage works in Gippsland will be completed in just over two years at an estimated cost of £125,000. The completion of this scheme will have a most beneficial reflex action on the Maffra beet sugar factory which was taken over by the government some time ago. The fortunes of this factory have not always been quite satisfactory and the cause of this state of affairs can be traced to the inadequate water supply.

The result has been that only 1000 to 1200 acres were brought under cultivation, and the factory was more or less starved, as it is capable of dealing with four times the quantity of material which was yielded by the district. However, when the new water works are established, a much greater acreage can be cultivated and the factory therefore worked to its full capacity. From the foregoing it will be realized how important to Australia as a whole, is the extension of sugar growing, and how necessary and profitable it will be for all concerned, for every encouragement to be extended to the growers by the Australian government.

### Financial Crisis

It is, of course, the war and its consequences which have brought about Germany's financial collapse, and Dr. Wirth showed clearly the gradual development of the catastrophe. Already in 1914 the gap between State

## REPORT ON GERMAN FINANCIAL POSITION

Revenue Is Shown to Fall Permanently Short of Expenditure by Over 1,000,000,000 Marks  
—Huge Deficits Are Indicated

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—One of the first things that the new German Government has done is to make clear to the country its desperate financial position. It has tried to open its eyes to the fact that it is living on the edge of bankruptcy, that the national balance-sheet is becoming, with every issue, a sadder story of rising expenditure and incommensurate income and that the flood of paper marks from the printing presses only means growing scarcity of "real" money.

In his first speech to the Reichstag, the Finance Minister, Dr. Wirth, painted a picture in which nearly every hue was somber. He produced figures of such appalling magnitude, on the debit side, as surely no financier in history has ever presented. And perhaps the worst of all was that the debts showed an unbroken scale of increases and that nothing was forthcoming to indicate the possibility of calling a halt.

### Gigantic Sum

Germany's ordinary and extraordinary budgets for this year, taken together, require the raising of the gigantic sum of 55,000,000,000 marks, and one sees any end to the progressive expenditure. At the present moment the national debt stands at about 209,000,000,000 marks, but the railways still have to be paid for, so that Dr. Wirth estimates the real liability at between 264,000,000,000 and 265,000,000,000 marks! The interest on this sum requires the raising of over 12,000,000,000 marks, and failure to meet it would, of course, mean the collapse of the social system, for nearly everybody in Germany with any possessions at all is a holder of war loan. New sources of taxation no one seems able to discover. It is argued that to increase the tariff on personal incomes would only defeat its own ends, for it already goes up to nearly 80 per cent on very large revenues. On the other hand, indirect taxation also seems to have reached the limit of possibilities without risking a working-class upheaval.

The only remedy the present government is able to suggest is "freedom of economic action, and economic cooperation with other nations." If these conditions are granted—to quote again the Spa memorandum—"There is hope that the people of Germany, trained to work, will put all their strength into economic reconstruction."

### HARVEST LABORERS SCARCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—Laborers for the coming harvest in Santa Barbara County are so scarce that authorized representatives of the various fruit associations and companies have stated to Governor Stevens that they will abide by any scale of wages offered employees that shall be declared reasonable by the Industrial Welfare Commission. Laborers are getting \$5 a day and board.

## CANADA'S FUTURE AS LORD MILNER SEES IT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Dominion Day was celebrated at the Connaught Rooms, the High Commissioner for Canada, Sir George H. Perley, presiding. Among those present were John W. Davis, the American Ambassador, Viscount Milner, Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand, Colonel Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec, and F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia.

Viscount Milner, proposing the toast of "The Dominion of Canada," said, comparatively speaking, the group of nations under the British flag might regard themselves as being fortunate. They had been among the victorious, their resources, though greatly strained, were very far from being exhausted, and they were capable of illimitable expansion, and although they had been retarded more or less by social unrest, none of them as yet had been brought face to face with the grim specter of revolution.

Viscount Milner thought that Canada was of all the most to be envied. He was sure that Canada, like every other country, was full of discontent, but he ventured to think that there was singularly little ground for that. She had a wonderful combination of advantages, and a record of recent achievements of which she had every right to be proud; and she had a boundless field of yet greater achievements ahead of her. A great deal was due to the New World if the world was to maintain that prosperity and order which was essential to civilized life.

In view of the conditions existing in Central and Eastern Europe and Asia, it was quite as well for humanity that civilization was firmly anchored somewhere, and he believed that it was firmly anchored in the American Continent north of Mexico, and certainly in Canada. It was an encouraging thought, he said, that Canada, the greatest of all the links in the chain of British States encircling the world, was as sound as she was prosperous. The position of Canada today was one which would be very hard to break down, and it was, he thought, certain in the future that she would extend increasingly beyond her own borders. She was conscious of her responsibilities toward the Empire and the world, and the greater the interest she took in imperial affairs outside her borders the better for the whole world.

### LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE ENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PRINCE RUPERT, British Columbia—After being out on strike for six weeks, the longshoremen of this port have returned to work. On the appointment of a conciliation board under the Lemieux Act, the international headquarters ordered the men back to work pending a final settlement of the dispute. Judge Young has been appointed chairman of the conciliation board, and the other two members are W. E. Thompson for the men and F. Dawson for the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, which owns all the docks. The longshoremen are demanding the same rate of wages as paid at Vancouver and Victoria, but the company contends that the rate of living is higher in the two larger cities named, and refuses to meet the demand. During the strike considerable freight was handled by office employees of the company and local merchants.

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\$3.50 PAIR for Phoenix Full-fashioned Hose, all silk, except 4-inch garter top and sole. \$4.15 PAIR for Phoenix Outside Pure Silk Hose, seamless and with lace heel, sole and garter top.

\$2.55 PAIR for Phoenix Outside Pure Silk Hose, mock seam back, seam foot and lace heel, toe and garter top.

\$3.15 PAIR for Phoenix Outside Pure Silk Full-fashioned Hose, with lace heel, sole, toe and garter top.

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## MOTRING BOOM IN ENGLAND SLACKENS

**Proposed Increase in Taxation and General High Costs Causes Orders to Be Canceled—No Signs of Immediate Slump**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—After the unequal pressures set up by the motor boom it was of course inevitable that there should be a period of storm for the motor trade in Great Britain. That period has now arrived. It is not easy to gauge either the exact extent or the ultimate effect of the present disturbances, although their evidences are patent enough. Scarred by the proposed sharp increases in taxation and the general rise in the cost of living, numbers of new buyers are canceling their orders for cars. Regular motorists are seriously considering, and in many cases taking practical steps toward, a reduction of running expenses by ordering cars of a lower power in the hope that they may get delivery before the present high rates for secondhand cars fall.

The mushrooms of the boom are beginning to wither. They are learning that people cannot produce a new car from blue prints and order deposits. Even the old oaks of the trade, in many cases, are being shaken to their roots. Invitations for new capital to strengthen the old stock are quite the order of the day. The recent £4,000,000 combine of component manufacturers for the large-scale production of a single car, recently reported in The Christian Science Monitor, is now an established fact, and today comes news of the amalgamation of the Sunbeam firm with the Clement-Talbot-Darracq combination. Subject to ratification by the shareholders concerned it is proposed to combine these businesses together with the component firms in which they already have a controlling interest, in one concern under the title "S. D. T. Motors Ltd."

### Various Bogeys Seen

Signs of disturbances appear in every direction. One day it is the bogey of the American invasion, another, competition from German factories, later an agitation, scarcely flattering to British dignity, against left-hand steering, with wild talk of repressive legislation! The threatened fuel shortage is a perennial source of "jumperiness."

Meanwhile the cost of labor is increasing and the engineers are now negotiating for a further rise of wages. In spite of prodigious efforts, the management of the factories are unable to get production to their satisfaction. All these factors aggravate the storm.

It would be easy to deduce from these facts that the threatened slump in the motor trade has already commenced. Scarred headings to that effect have indeed already appeared in the daily press. There is, however, no real evidence that this is a true reading of the facts. For every order that is canceled another customer comes forward. The real slump is still of the future and there are no signs of its immediate arrival.

### Bernard Shaw's Views

Bernard Shaw has added to the discussion on motor taxation, and, of course, has signaled his arrival by boldly contending that, so far, both sides have missed the real issue.

The contestants in the present taxation debate may be divided into two schools: Those who favor taxation based upon horsepower, cum-weight, which is the basic idea embodied in the proposed new scheme and supported by the majority of commercial

vehicle owners—and those who demand taxation based on motor fuels—the basic idea strenuously fought for by the automobile association backed by the majority of private car owners and motorists. The former school advance only the negative arguments that the fuel tax is difficult to collect and easy to evade, and the latter that the fuel tax is the only fair index to the individual use of the roads, for the upkeep of which, presumably, the tax is to be levied. Both sides have from the first assumed that the upkeep of the roads should be borne, in one or another proportion, by those

of the roads and the unhampered development of all forms of automobileism are in the ultimate interest of the community just as much as the upkeep of bridges and canals. Undoubtedly he places his finger on modern fallacy when he asserts that the present taxation proposals are a clumsy veiled attempt to tax the rich, as through all motorists were owners of expensive cars and the cheap mass-produced car had never arrived. If the rich are to be taxed, let it be frankly and openly in his contention. Meantime the attack on the new tax

## THE GENTLE AND JOYOUS HENLEY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Nothing better describes the regatta at Henley on Thames than these words of Mr. R. C. Lehmann, the famous oar and renowned Cambridge coach, "gentle and joyous."

Henley is the heyday of youth, youth personified in all shapes and forms from the gypsy baby, peacefully sleeping amid crowds, to the

goes off to "look for the others," all to be packed into the train with their owners when they turn up. Everybody turns up on time, even the tall boy who tries to look absorbed in the bookstall because he is wearing his boating colors. The paper boys do a roaring trade with the dailies, which claim to know all about Henley. But do they? "He only knows of Henley, who off to Henley goes," if one may misquote. One has to be with the crowd from start to finish to enjoy it thoroughly; packed into the train with billows of white and flaming colors, the picnic begins at once.

Newspapers are consulted, programs are scanned and questions asked. "What are the Boston crew doing?" "Why are the experts at Henley pinning their faith on the Jesus or Leander crew?" and—"The Press says the Americans are tall burly fellows and are said to have a surprise up their sleeves!"

And then there is a hunt for the salad dressing which becomes international, and finally every one, the salad dressing included, is landed on the platform of the little riverside town of Henley and a stream of white and colored frocks flow down the little street to the river bank.

How good it seems to be there, the river running peacefully as if it had never heard of a regatta, yet reflecting on its placid surface the brightly colored bunting and decorations, and the yellow 1920 flags, which adorn every boat. The little gardens are bright with delphiniums, seranums, roses, and poppies, the boatmen guard their boats and punts as shepherds their sheep, and in contrast to all the brightness the old sixteenth century houses at the corner stand with their timbered and overhanging fronts.

Then the human tide parts to the right and the left—by the great plane tree by the bridge, some one way, some the other. Already a crowd is on the bridge waiting for the first race. Motors whirl by with strangers in them, but slowly comes a great carthorse with a happy child on its back going along to the hayfields, and beyond in the distance there are green slopes where the heavy shadows lie athwart in the sunshine, thrown from the masses of trees that crown the hills and frame the fields, red with poppies or filled with standing shocks of hay. But the crowd sweeps on toward the Towing Path, past the beflowered inclosures and stands, toward the Lion Meadow. Streams of people pass and repass. Boys, boys, boys, big boys and little boys, and the smaller the boy the greater the dignity, the bigger the cane, and the smarter the gloves. Proud parents walk with their boys, fond aunts follow boys, boys altogether, boys two by two, such nice manners, such unexpected voices at the time the yelling takes place, such carefree art in getting in and out of punts, but such precision in indicating when and where "his people" are taking the lunch baskets, and all the time the gypsies following, babies with yellow handkerchiefs round their heads asleep in their arms, crying, "Buy a broom dear, you've got a lucky face, give the baby a penny, dear." Genuine gypsies talking their own patter to each other as they stand in groups, making a vivid picture in the sunshine, while just beyond them a clumsy-looking boat is drawn up to the bank and great masses of ripe fruit are being piled into it.

A bronze-haired gypsy girl has a brilliant real old Norwich shawl drawn round her shoulders; it is old, she knows, it was her great-great-

grandmother's. Did George Borrow in his Norwich days ever admire that shawl fresh from the Norwich looms?

A bang, the boats have started, people tear along the banks, everyone is shouting, the little fellows the loudest, the punt that is always in the way is restrained, the noise increases till there is another bang, and everything becomes normal again and people are free to visit the swings and roundabouts or the booth with the attractive notice, "Change all bad farts. Fair play and courtesy"; or to wander down toward Hambleton where the smooth lawns of Greenlands slope down to the river, where Lord Hambleton is entertaining his guests.

Just opposite the stately house two happy men, who have been camping out in a canvas-covered skiff for a week, push off from the bank throwing their boats into the hold, and paddle across to the other side, where they mingle with laces and pearls and softly robed débütantes, stealing up stream toward the white pavilion of the Phyllis Court Club with its clustering pink rambler roses.

## NORWAY'S PROJECTED COMMERCIAL ROUTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There are many schemes on foot for aerial services in Norway, which are an indication of the great interest taken in this new method of commercial transport.

The Norwegian Air Traffic Company has sent an application to the Department of Trade for a government grant for the Budget period 1920-1921, to the amount of 1,200,000 kroner, for the purpose of starting and working an air service from Christiania via Arendal and Christiansand to Stavanger, and another service from Christiania via Gothenburg to Copenhagen.

In the event of the grant being made, the Air Traffic Company intends to maintain a daily post and passenger service on these routes, and to carry on the Copenhagen route in connection with the services of the Svenska Lufttrafik Company and a Danish company. It is also proposed to maintain the service by means of hydro-aeroplanes, which can take several passengers and also a considerable quantity of air post, of which it is assumed that each craft would be able to carry from 200 to 300 kilos.

By request of the Department of Trade, made on February 28, 1918, the company drew up a proposal for a general agreement with the government concerning the carriage of aerial post, and arrangements which have been since completed have now so far progressed that the Air Traffic Company considers itself able to put into effect positive proposals regarding the air traffic.

The routes planned include one across the North Sea to give direct communication with the British Isles. This, it is suggested, would at first have to be laid from Stavanger to Aberdeen or Dundee, this being the shortest distance across the sea between Scandinavia and Great Britain. Later on this route could be made into a branch of a great north European air route, continued via Christiania and thence to Petrograd.

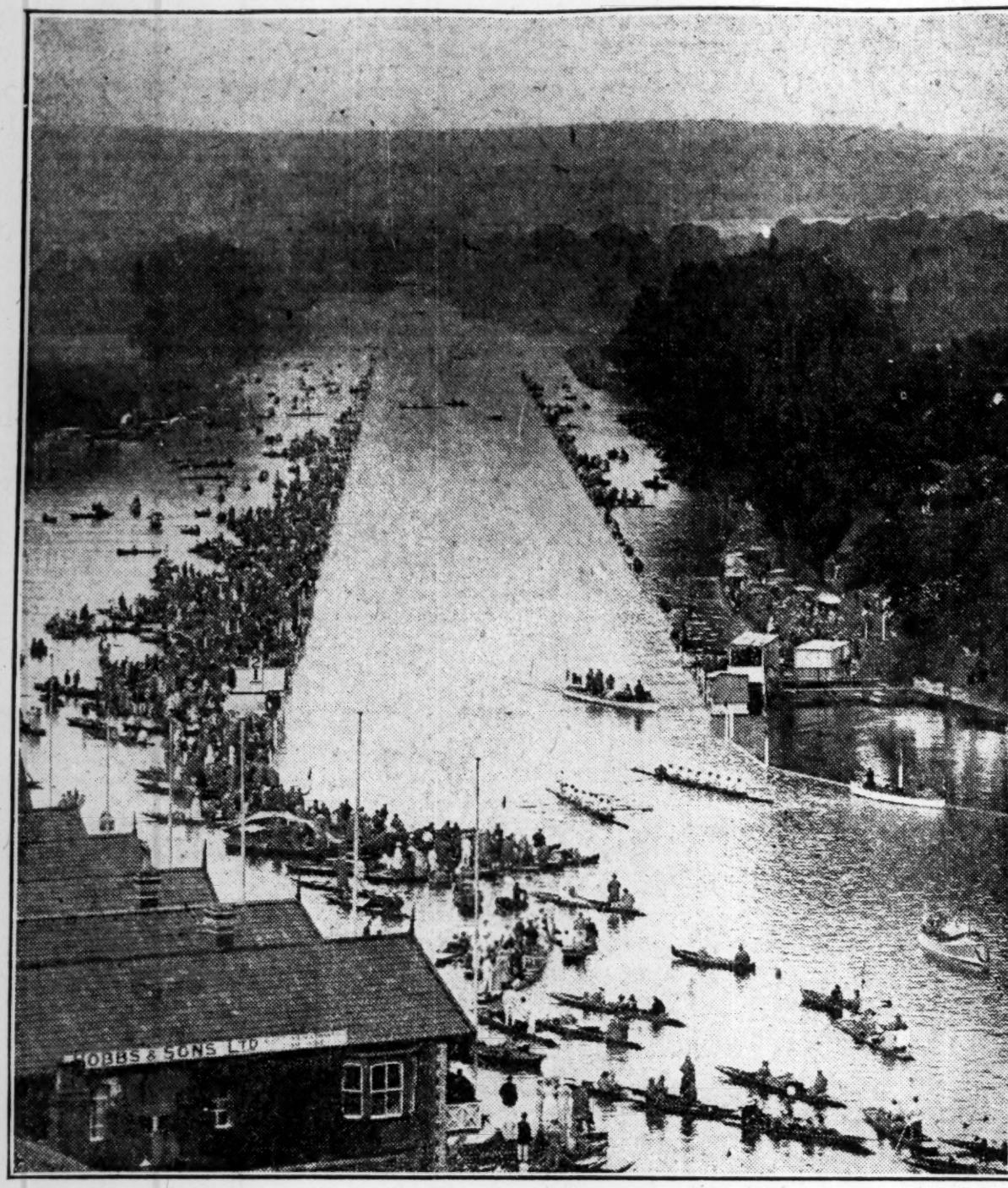
## PRESIDENT ADDRESSES TZECHO-SLOVAK ARMY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—On the occasion of the maneuvers which recently concluded the course for artillery officers in the training center at Milovice, President Masaryk of Tzecho-Slovakia delivered an address to the assembled officers and men. He first of all expressed his satisfaction at the successful display of military efficiency, and stated that the standard of the army was continually improving. The Tzecho-Slovak infantry fully satisfied all modern requirements, and showed energy and keenness in the work they had carried out. The artillery had made admirable progress, in spite of all the obstacles by which their development had been handicapped. President Masaryk expressed his gratification at being able to thank the French commanders, and he took advantage of the opportunity to mention the fact that France was the first to give Tzecho-Slovakia a helping hand and to assist in the formation of a Tzecho-Slovak Army. In the further course of his speech President Masaryk drew attention to the difference in esprit de corps between the old army and their present one.

"Our army," he said, "must be a democratic one. Each member of it must work both with his head and his hands. The old barrier between ordinary occupations and the army must fall. There will be no distinction between them. We do not wish to have an imperialistic army. Our troops must be familiar with and become inculcated with the ideals of true humanity. But in addition they must be actuated by ideals and by bravery." President Masaryk then emphasized the circumstance that the present time still demanded the existence of an army. But in Tzecho-Slovakia it would be an army of soldier-workers, who would be knit together by voluntary discipline. To this he attached special importance. "Not the discipline which demands passive obedience, but the realization that tasks must be carried out with precision—simply discipline from inner conviction." At the conclusion of his speech, President Masaryk said: "I am certain that every soldier today thoroughly understands the significance of an army to us. It is my endeavor to preserve peace. But, if need be, we shall be able to show what a Tzech stands for. The Hussite idea exists within us yet. Our army is a means toward the peaceful development of our Republic and the preservation of peace. And our aim is the preservation and fostering of our Republic. Each one must bear this national program well in mind."

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Photograph from Sport and General, London  
Henley course lined with punts as crews finish race

who own or drive the vehicles. Thus, ding dong, has the debate raged for several months.

Bernard Shaw now takes the floor with the assertion that the basic idea underlying both these forms of taxation are as defunct as turnpike roads and toll gates; that one might as well propose taxing a man who wears hob-nailed boots for his additional wear on the sidewalk. He emphasizes this point by showing that, if the London store delivers his groceries to his country house by motor van, they charge not only a proportionate cost of the van but also of the tax—plus profit on both—to prove to him that, he not, they use the road between the store and his house. If these assertions sound somewhat silly, as he admits they do, why do the two schools of motorists talk and write as though they were serious when they discuss motor taxation?

Finally he claims that the upkeep

of the motor industry gathers weight and power while the threatened increase undoubtedly plays an important part in the present difficulties of the trade.

### MEAT PRICES LOWER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The prices of sirloin, round and rump steak to the consumer have dropped 10 cents a pound within the last 10 days, following the appointment of enough local representatives of the state commission on the necessities of life to investigate practically all of the shops in the Commonwealth.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Jessica Jane Searches  
for the White Heather

It had been raining all the morning and the shining drops had been very busy in the garden, washing the trees and the grass and the red gravel paths and the faces of the flowers. Little showers of water would still fall from branches when the wind moved among them and the rays of the sun made them appear as diamonds, so brightly they sparkled. The sky had also been washed and was the tenderest forget-me-not blue, while over it there played the tiniest and fleeciest of clouds, like baby lambs. Margery Molly and Jessica Jane sniffed at the warm, wonderful smell of earth after rain and smiled at each other joyously and were ready for anything. They waved good-by to the kitten in the garden and a blue tit on the wall and started off down the road with small legs composing something between a hop, skip and jump, and a sort of jog trot, too!

There were so many things that they both loved; they loved the sound of rain patterning on leaves and roofs and window-panes; they loved the sound of wind in the trees at night when the movement was so slight that it sounded like a far-off murmuring. They loved brown bees and golden bees and red bees, and followed many an emerald-green or turquoise-blue butterfly that fluttered on its happy, uneven course among the flowers, and now, as they pattered down the shady road with fields on either side, they were wondering what special thing they could do on this gold and blue afternoon.

Suddenly Jessica Jane started one of her queer, pretty dances in the road. "I know what we can do," she cried, taking little Margery Molly's hand in her own and starting to run. "We'll go and look for the White Heather!" And she ran and talked and waved and pulled Margery Molly ever by the hand, and suddenly they had left it all behind and were standing at the edge of a cliff, covered with short wiry grass, and at the bottom of this cliff thundered the sea, and it was jade green and edged with frothing foam. Then a voice called "Margery Molly, Margery Molly!" and while Jessica Jane was still gazing down at the wonderful sight beneath her, Margery Molly had followed the calling voice.

Jessica Jane was quite used to this and knew she would hear something jolly when she found Margery Molly again, so she looked around and wondered where the White Heather could be. A great white sea-gull soaring over her made a great circle, and coming close, cried as it passed: "Not at the top of the cliff will you find it, Jessica Jane. That would be too easy, wouldn't it? But don't you love it up here? Isn't the smell of the sea splendid, and look at the huge green and brown rocks so far beneath you, Ah!

"Sea and seaweed and salty spray, These we love to sing!" And the sea-gull, with a sudden beating of wings, was out and away to join its companions. And Jessica Jane had not yet found the White Heather!

There was a very small gorse bush near her covered with flaming yellow flowers, and suddenly she espied, at the very top of them all, a small person who was regarding her steadily from under a yellow tasseled cap. "Now hurry up," the little girl of the gorse bush cried, "it's getting late. Of course, the rain put the whole thing back a little," and she gave a sudden smile at Jessica Jane and then looked solemn again and said, "I hope you know the lesson?" She did not wait for Jessica Jane to reply, but asked: "Why do violets hide under the leaves?"

"Because it makes us so happy to hunt for them and then find them at last," answered Jessica Jane.

Her questioner thought a moment and then said, "That would be all right if it were the right answer. We'll try another. What would you find at the end of a rainbow?"

"The Pot of Gold," cried Jessica Jane, smiling.

A nod told her this time she was right, and the next question came flying out, "Where do the colors go every night?" Jessica Jane was very puzzled and I believe that even if she had given an answer that the little gorse girl would not have known if it was right or not. But now she pointed with the green stick and said "Down the cliff, at the edge of the sea, White Heather is there, maybe, maybe!" And Jessica Jane was left alone when they came in sight.

## The End of Our Trip

The camping trip is over. We're out of the woods and back at the farm house. We've changed our clothes and now we're sitting on the veranda. We've an hour to wait for the train which will take us out of the Algonquin Park, so I may as well write some more of my story.

In the words of the old Adventure books—here endeth the Original and Marvelous Escapades of the Three Voyageurs—Uncle Billy, Aunt Mary, and me.

I can't help wishing all our study boys had been out here with me, camping in Canada.

McBride—we call him the Judge because he's so solemn you know—would find bugs and beetles he'd never dreamed of. He would spend hours poring over those little black chaps who scoot along on the top of the water their hind legs twice as long as their front ones. And Sturton who sometimes imagines he's an artist would sharpen his pencils all away to nothing trying to sketch the trees here. It would make him open his eyes to see that little island popping up out of the water, just opposite our last camp. The trees were packed on it so closely that all their branches must have got mixed up together. There were swamp cedars round at the water's edge, and inside the cedars, spruce, silver birch, maple, and pine had packed themselves together in fine confusion. They would certainly keep Sturton busy if he tried to draw them all.

She wandered along the strip of sand and saw many shells of quaint shapes and colors; some were the palest transparent green, some were pink; some were speckled with black and purple and among the rocks little pools were forming and there were all sorts of things to explore, but that was not finding the White Heather, and even now as she had stopped and picked up so many shells it had grown dark. Now round a curve of the cliff she went and suddenly found herself staring straight at the treasure she sought. Not very tall it was, and the flowers were tiny and bell-like, and snowy white and surrounded by a pool of light which came from the moon now high above them. And "Oh!" sighed Jessica Jane with happiness, and fell on her knees, and very, very

gently bent over until she could kiss the tiny plant.

Now again came that musical voice to her—"Dig all around it, gently and carefully. Dig deep, dig deep! See that you get all the roots, won't you—and then we'll go home and live in the garden with the rosebud!" So the White Heather was lovingly removed.

Much later Jessica Jane arrived in her own garden, and the moonlight was bathing all the flowers, and they seemed to Jessica Jane to be all wide awake and watching, and when they saw what she carried they swayed and danced on their stalks and whispered among themselves, and as for the little pink rosebud, why the tallest fir tree could hear its clear happy laughter. So a big hole was dug under the rose tree and the White Heather was very carefully placed in it, the roots were carefully arranged and the earth put back and patted and smoothed, and there in the moonlight stood, shining and erect, the little new sister of the flowers and, bending over it, pinker than ever with pleasure, waved the rosebud.

Jessica Jane looked round the garden and smiled, and the daisies, who were falling off to sleep again, opened their eyes and blinked at her and smiled, and it seemed to her that all the flowers were smiling and waving and lots and lots of soft, sweet voices blended into one that said, "We do love you so much, Jessica Jane!" And Jessica Jane could not say anything, but just stood and smiled back, and she wouldn't say anything to Margery Molly, who wanted to hear all about it—"Tell you tomorrow," murmured Jessica Jane. Margery Molly sat up for a long time and looked out of the open window, and all the time she smiled and hummed to herself, because she had lots to tell in the morning, to!

## Little Dog Curly

Curly was Fred's dog. He was small and had deep brown curly hair and that was why he was given his name. When Fred took his canvas canoe to the river, Curly always went along and watched carefully while the boat was unloaded from the long cart on which it was carried, and then usually barked very loudly when the bow slid into the water, pushed by Fred. Sometimes Curly would be allowed to jump into the canoe and ride along with his owner, and sometimes he would have to stay behind.

But Curly did not always like to remain on the bank of the river and not have any of the fun of canoeing, so he would often leap into the water and go paddling along with his two front legs striking in the water, like some kind of a front-wheel paddle boat. He would swim after Fred and when he reached the canoe would circle around it, looking just as hard as he could at his owner and wondering if there was any chance of getting lifted into the boat. Once in a while Fred would go back to land, make Curly shake himself very nearly dry and then would let him sit down quietly between his knees while he paddled.

But when the little brown dog could not go canoeing, and did not have any desire to swim, he would run along the bank of the stream, following the canoes of Fred and his friends. He was a faithful little dog. Sometimes the bank of the river on a curve, perhaps, would be marshy and full of reeds in muddy soil, so that Curly would not be able to follow so close to the boats, but would have to run far out of sight of the boats to reach a place where the bank was firm ground. When he came to these marshes, Curly would sit down and bark as he watched the canoes disappear around the bend of the river. Then he would think better of it, and would race around the marshes and hurry to the place where the boats would pass, and there he would be sitting, all ready to welcome the boys when they came in sight.

"The Pot of Gold," cried Jessica Jane, smiling.

A nod told her this time she was right, and the next question came flying out, "Where do the colors go every night?" Jessica Jane was very puzzled and I believe that even if she had given an answer that the little gorse girl would not have known if it was right or not. But now she pointed with the green stick and said "Down the cliff, at the edge of the sea, White Heather is there, maybe, maybe!" And Jessica Jane was left alone when they came in sight.

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She looked down—it was a very long way down. The sun was sinking in the sky and the sea was turning to fiery copper. Suddenly it seemed to her that there flashed near her feet something in shining white, and a little sweet windy voice was saying, "This way, Jessica Jane. Follow me! Down the cliff to the edge of the sea!" And Jessica Jane started down the steep side of the cliff in search of the White Heather.

She wandered along the strip of sand and saw many shells of quaint shapes and colors; some were the palest transparent green, some were pink; some were speckled with black and purple and among the rocks little pools were forming and there were all sorts of things to explore, but that was not finding the White Heather, and even now as she had stopped and picked up so many shells it had grown dark. Now round a curve of the cliff she went and suddenly found herself staring straight at the treasure she sought. Not very tall it was, and the flowers were tiny and bell-like, and snowy white and surrounded by a pool of light which came from the moon now high above them. And "Oh!" sighed Jessica Jane with happiness, and fell on her knees, and very, very



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## "Bow Wow," Says the Dog

"Bow wow," says the dog.

"Mew, mew," says the cat.  
"Grunt, grunt, goes the hog."  
"And 'Squeak!' goes the rat.  
"Chirp, chirp," says the sparrow.  
"Caw, caw," says the crow.  
"Quack, quack," says the duck.  
And the cuckoo you know.

So with sparrows and cuckoos,  
With rats and with dogs,  
With ducks and with crows,  
With cats and with hogs!  
A fine song I've made  
To please you, my dear.  
And if it's well sung,  
Twill be charming to hear.

Gurgling laugh, and kept on and on.

"It's a loon," said the others, and I looked and looked but I couldn't see a bird anywhere. The others pointed and I saw a tiny black speck bobbing up and down on the water. "But I thought loons were big birds," I said. They laughed so much they could hardly tell me that was only its head. Loons often swim along with just their heads above water—like a submarine with only its periscope showing. Then if anything disturbs them they dive right under and by and by you see the black head bob up a hundred yards or so away.

It takes a good deal to disturb a loon though, you see dozens of them every day and they have great fun together. Sometimes they dance on the top of the water, sometimes they run along the top splashing as they go, and any time, night or day, you can hear their extraordinary cry as they fly overhead.

If the Walrus and the Carpenter, alias Jones and Kersey, were here they'd make straight for the Five Miles Rapids. I know they would, and I'd go with them too. Shooting rapids is more fun than the switchback at the sea-side—it's more fun than anything I can think of, except perhaps flying and I haven't tried that yet.

Uncle Billy took me down the Five Miles Rapids; he was in the stern. I was in the bow. The man in the bow is quite important going down rapids, he has to look ahead and decide where it's best to go and steer clear of the rocks. It's August now, so there's not so very much water in the rapids and if you don't keep a sharp lookout you're liable to find your canoe caught on a rock which the water only just covers. If you do you have to push and pull to get it off as best you can. You have to look ahead and watch carefully to see where there is most water and where it is smoothest. Where the water bubbles and foams there are rocks. Sometimes you have to swing sharply around a corner, sometimes you have to steer clear of a fallen tree, but when you shoot out into clear water triumphant, not even having scraped your canoe then your joy is great.

Camping's grand fun. I hope I'll go every year.

Don't You Think It  
Very Lovely

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Don't you think it very lovely, oh,  
Oh, very lovely, oh,  
To find the river reeds,  
The shadowy reeds that follow  
Where the summer river leads?  
It is always joy to follow  
Where the river leads.  
Where the river leads.  
It is always joy to follow!

## British Nesting Birds

## The Swallow

## (HIRUNDO RUSTICA)

Of all the birds the swallow is the most welcome of our summer visitors and recognized as the harbinger of that season of the year. Usually arriving in the south of England during the first week of April and in the midlands about a week later, it gradually extends its range northward, reaching the northern parts of Scotland at the end of the month or early in May. It regularly visits the outer Hebrides, as well as the Orkneys and Shetlands. It also occurs in the Faroe Islands and occasionally has appeared as far north as Iceland, Spitsbergen and Novaya Zembla.

The swallow returns annually to its old quarters. As a rule the precise spot is resorted to and if the old nest of the previous year still exists it is repaired and relined with fresh feathers and generally put in order. Sometimes the same nest is used for several consecutive seasons. Like the robin, the swallow associates its home in close proximity with the dwellings of man. Outbuildings of all kinds, such as barns, stables, sheds, and frequently chimneys (hence the common name of chimney-swallow), and even rooms of inhabited houses are at times utilized for nesting purposes.

The nest is supported on a beam, rafter or other ledge, usually close under the roof of the building. It is open above and is shaped like a half-saucer or horseshoe, and is formed of pellets of mud collected from the edge of a pond, or road puddle, and carried one by one to the nest, where they are modeled and mixed with bits of straw, hay and hair to strengthen the wall; the interior is well lined with fine dried grass stems and feathers.

Later on in the autumn the swallows assemble into large flocks previous to their departure in late September or early in October. Sometimes the great autumnal gatherings amount to several hundred individuals of both young and old birds. They spend their time either sitting twittering on the dead branches of trees, telegraph wires, buildings or railings, or are on the wing in constant search of insects.

By the middle of October most of the swallows have left the shores of Britain, but a few still linger on until November and a few in December. Instances have been recorded of these birds having been seen in January and even in February, but such occurrences are very rare. These winter stragglers have obviously spent their retarded stay in this country in fine confusion. They would certainly keep Sturton busy if he tried to draw them all.

Swallows which have spent the sum-

mer in this country pass south of the equator and winter in South Africa, extending their range as far as the Cape of Good Hope.

The swallow possesses a very pleasing, sweet and varied song, which is produced at its best bale at rest, perched on some exposed site, such as a telegraph wire, chimney top, or leafless branch of a tree; but it also frequently warbles during flight. Its alarm note resembles the word hewit, hewit, and when excited, hewit, tit-tit.

It drinks during flight by shimmering over the surface of ponds and rivers. The flight of this elegant and beautiful bird is well known, sometimes it is only discernible at the great elevation at which it often may be seen performing its graceful evolutions in the clear blue sky on hot summer day, at other times in dull sultry weather it glides to and fro over pasture lands only a few inches above the surface, gracefully twisting and turning as it speeds along; it also delights in playing over the surface of water and every now and again slipping a drop or two as it goes, marking the spot with a little splash.

These birds like the rest of the swallow family, are almost continually on the wing, rising before sunrise and retiring after sunset, seldom resting. The swallow may be readily distinguished from the martins by the very long attenuated outer tail feathers and the entire upper parts of the plumage deep metallic blue, excepting a band of white spots across the tail composed of a white patch on the inner web of each feather except the central pair; the forehead and throat, and the rest of the underparts are whitish-buff and the undertail-coverts pale chestnut.

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After roaming about on the island

of St. Paul we found on the land, just adjoining the eastern beach, several quite well-built houses; the sides of stone and the roofs are supported by heavy wooden timbers, and as there is neither stone (excepting lava) nor a shrub of any kind, everything must have been brought to the island at very considerable labor and expense. The lowest of these houses is capable of housing at least 150 men; then on the next sort of terrace higher up, there are four more; these I should think, had been for the officers, and finally there was one much better sort of place standing by itself still higher up that had evidently been for the captain himself. Probably these places were used in the long cruises when their ship was in for repairs or being hauled up for scrapping, there being a well-built slipway beside the house for the purpose. Many firmly believe

that the high cliffs that surround two-thirds of the lagoon, honeycombed as they are with caves, hold many secrets.

Many and many a mile do these caves reach both inland and under the sea, mighty caverns that will some day surrender their secrets to the explorer with a well-equipped party. At present the only inhabitants of the cliff is an innumerable colony of albatross, the monarch of the air, only to be found south of the line. To see some of these great birds floating gracefully on motionless wing in the strong gale, sometimes almost stationary and increasing their speed at will until they can overtake and easily sail round the fastest ship, is a sight never to be forgotten. Some of these old warriors measure 20 and even 30 feet from tip to tip of their wings.

On one occasion a party had been over to the ship and carried away about a dozen pounds of food, but when it came to working their way down the cliff the colony of albatross vigorously disputed the way by swooping round at terrific speed endeavoring to snatch the prospective meal from the hands of the owners, and it was not till a supporting party came that headway could be made down to the beach.

No doubt by means of a condensing apparatus the water difficulty will be met, for at present the only good drinking water is found on top of the island, and one hardly expects to climb a couple of thousand feet for a drink. Other water issues from the boiling springs that are fairly frequent round the edge of the lagoon at low tide, at high tide the water flows into them; as a matter of fact, we did not find a great deal of difference between the pure salt and the mineral fresh of the springs; but water there must be, if only for the goats that have their home there though we did not get much chance of making their close acquaintance, we saw them in the distance and they saw us; that was about all there was to it, except a friendly flick of their tail.

Penguins, on the other hand, would not get out of the way, even though we fell over them, and to watch these little fellows coming through the surf was really wonderful. Through the hollow curl of a breaking wave you would see numbers of little heads poking out watching their chance, and then with one accord, when the right wave came, a whole covey would make their way ashore, coming through the white tumbling surf like little torpedoes; quickly they would scramble up the steep beach and hop away with a ridiculously dignified look.

This hopping through the centuries has worn rows of steps up the beach to their rookery, where hundreds of thousands of them make their perpetual "erat, erat."

But finally the day came when we said good-bye to the penguins, albatross, lagoon, and caves, with all their treasures still unexplored. A ship was in sight and on seeing our smoke and other signals, lowered away her sails and hoisted, till we could send a boat, of which it might have been mentioned there were eight in the four upper houses. Some were almost seaworthy, but looked as if they had been built about the year nothing;

## CHARGES ARE MADE OF CONSPIRACIES

Mr. Christensen Says Two Great Parties Are Camouflaging on League of Nations and Are Plotting Against Suffrage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — That the platform of the new Farmer-Labor Party comes nearer than any others to voicing the views and wishes of the great body of the American people, in the conviction of Parley Parker Christensen of Utah, the party candidate for the presidency of the United States, expressed in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The only possible place where our platform could be considered radical," said Mr. Christensen, "is the part advocating that the workers have an increasing share in the responsibility and management of industry, and that share should, of course, be developed in the light of experience."

The charge that the leaders of the new party courted failure at the polls in order to use it as proof to the workingmen of the country that political action was of no use to them, a charge made by members of the Committee of Forty-Eight who did not join the Farmer-Labor Party, Mr. Christensen declared to be "far from the truth."

### Candidate for Parliamentary Action

"So far as I was able to determine, the whole body of the people sent to the convention was for the parliamentary action. If there were any among us who favored direct action as against parliamentary action, they never asserted themselves. I may be a fair example of the delegates, and I went as a Committee of Forty-Eight delegate also, and I am certainly for parliamentary action; had I not been I would not have gone to that convention."

Mr. Christensen characterized those "Forty-Eighters" who withdrew from the convention as "pink tea reformers who could not function with men in overalls and flannel shirts," and "a limited number of coupon-cutting intellectuals who did not have the psychology of the common people and did not like the idea of losing leadership."

"The charge that this party is a class movement is not founded on fact," declared Mr. Christensen. "The convention which formed it was composed of nearly 1800 forward-looking men and women of all walks of life, professional people—perhaps not so many lawyers as in most conventions, but plenty of them—educators, wealthy manufacturers, farmers, a great mass of hand and brain workers. And the great rank and file of labor was with us. But there were no bosses. The party's purpose in the long run is to get together all those who earn an honest living."

### Farmer-Labor Party Platform

"As the platform adopted, we believe that it represents fairly the views and wishes of the plain people as far as they have advanced politically. Moreover, there is no essential difference between the platform as adopted and the minority report of George Record for the Committee of Forty-Eight. The committee of the two conventions did not get together on certain matters, but the convention did, as was evidenced by the adoption of the whole platform by the conference committee, except in two or three particulars, and by the fact that shortly after that the vote of amalgamation was taken. If the great discontent in the country should solidify into this party, all the forces of reaction could not prevent us from going into the White House."

Mr. Christensen said that he came to New York to confer with other party officials concerning the campaign, which, he believed, would be opened in New York. He charged that victory for either of the old parties meant a victory for Wall Street, and that in the west there was a strong sentiment against electing a Wall Street servant if it could be avoided. The Farmer-Labor Party, he added, would furnish that means of avoidance. "Conspiracy of Camouflage"

The Democratic and Republican parties are engaging in a conspiracy of camouflage on the question of the League of Nations. It is not an issue, and they know it," said Mr. Christensen. "The League of Nations as brought from Paris is dead; and, if it were not, I should want to kill it. It is nothing more than an international bankers' soviet. The purpose of perpetuating its discussion now is to blind the people to the vital issues, the questions affecting the rights and welfare of the millions of hand and brain workers and the rights and welfare of the millions of farmers. Mr. Harding's speech was a studied evasion of these questions. Mr. Cox will play equally safe. They are having difficulty to avoid offending either the class they seek to serve or the mass of the people whom that class seeks to continue to exploit. There is nothing frank or honest about anything they have said up to date. The platforms upon which they stand are dismally empty, so far as the people are concerned."

As for recognition of the Irish republic, which the platform urges, Mr. Christensen claims that the Farmer-Labor Party is the only party sufficiently in love with the ideals of human freedom to come out definitely for it. He charges that to the Republicans the Irish people are not worth considering as fellow freemen and that the Democrats sold out the Irish question for the liquor question.

### Alleged Plot Against Suffrage

Regarding woman suffrage, Mr. Christensen declares that there is a

plot on between the reactionaries of the Republican and Democratic parties to stifle the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment by the necessary thirty-sixth state. They don't want women to be citizens, he says. "They fear the entrance into the political life of the country of an element with which they have never had to deal. If Mr. Harding and Mr. Cox are so anxious for women to be enfranchised let them go personally into Tennessee and lead the fight for ratification, defying the reactionaries. The Tennessee Legislature is composed of Republicans and Democrats. If Messrs. Cox and Harding together can not get a majority for ratification, then I'll go down and see what I can do with the rebels."

## RULING IS MADE ON CITIZENSHIP

Veterans of Allied Armies Who Were Formerly United States Citizens Must Take Oath of Allegiance to Resume Status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The telegram of President Wilson to the United Mine Workers, of which the striking miners in Illinois and Indiana are members, demanding that they return to their work and observe the terms of their contract with the operators, has been promptly acceded to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, on Saturday sent a telegram to the unions in all the affected districts directing the men to return. The telegram which he had received from the President was repeated to all the local unions. In his message, sent after he had considered the report made to him by the Secretary of Labor, President Wilson demanded to know how the miners' organization could hope to endure if it set up its own strength as being superior to its plighted faith, or its duty to society at large.

"How can it expect wage contracts with the employers to be completed in the face of such violations, when normal conditions have been restored and the country is free from the immediate shortage of coal?" How will it be able to resist the claims of the operators in the future to take advantage of the precedent which the miners have established and decrease wage rates in the middle of a wage contract under the plea that they are unable to sell the coal at the then existing cost of production?

### Precedent Dangerous

"A mere statement of these questions ought to be sufficient to awaken the mine workers to the dangerous course they are pursuing and the injuries they are inflicting upon themselves and the country at large by the adoption of these unwarranted strike policies."

"In the consideration of the nationwide wage scale involving many different classes of labor by the bituminous coal commission in the limited time at its disposal, some inequalities may have developed in the award that ought to be corrected. I cannot, however, recommend any consideration of any such inequalities as long as the mine workers continue on strike in violation of the terms of the award which they accepted as their wage agreement for a definite length of time. I must, therefore, insist that the striking mine workers return to work, thereby demonstrating their good faith in keeping their contract. When I have learned that they have thus returned to work, I will invite in the scale committee of the operators and the miners for the purpose of adjusting any such inequalities as they may mutually agree should be adjusted."

### Cooperation Pledged

In acknowledging the receipt of President Wilson's message, Mr. Lewis said: "I herewith acknowledge reception of your telegram of July 30 dealing with the state of confusion existing in the coal industry in the states of Illinois and Indiana. I am impressed with the fairness of your suggestions in the premises, and have today telephoned all local unions of mine workers in the before-mentioned states to order their men to return to work."

Officials at the national headquarters said they expected little change in the strike situation before today. The President is expected to ask the bituminous coal commission to investigate the grievances of the miners when it is proved that they intend to go to work and abide by their contract. The bituminous coal commission, it will be remembered, gave the men an advance of 27 per cent in wages, and they agreed to accept the award. It is claimed by the miners there were wage inequalities. This the President pledges himself to have looked into, but only under condition that the men abide by their contract meanwhile.

The National Coal Association asserts that high coal prices are the work of gougers, and calls attacks upon the bituminous coal industry unfair to owners and operators. It places the blame on unscrupulous handlers or dealers in no way connected with the operators.

### War Against Speculators

The National Coal Association, whose membership embraces operators with over two-thirds of the entire soft coal output of the country, has embarked upon an effort to drive the speculators out, it is asserted. The association states: "With this end in view the committee of six operators engaged in the export of coal, appointed on Saturday by Col. D. B. Wentz, of Philadelphia, president of the National Coal Association, is now at work devising means to put an end to the reconsignment of coal cars in the shipping of coal to tidewater for export and for domestic trade. If the railroads cooperate with the operators in this effort, the activity of speculators will be brought to an abrupt stop."

American railroads have been insisting on prepayment of freight charges to protect themselves from loss as result of the depreciated value of Canadian currency. Efforts are being made by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Dominion Railway Board to remedy the difficulty.

### UNITED PRESS PRESIDENT

NEW YORK, New York—William Walker Hawkins, vice-president and general manager of the United Press Associations, has been elected president of the organization to succeed Roy W. Howard, who has resigned to become general business director of the Scripps McRae League of Newspapers. Mr. Hawkins, at 37 years of age, is the youngest chief executive of any of the large press associations. He worked several years under Col. Henry Watterson on the Louisville Courier-Journal, and has been with the United Press Associations since organization.

## COAL MINERS HEED PRESIDENT'S EDICT

Mr. Wilson Insists That They Return to Work, Under Their Contract, Before Effort Is Made to Readjust the Wage Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Resumption of work in the Indiana and Illinois coal fields is expected today by officials of the United Mine Workers of America. In his telegram sent to the local unions of the two states, following the receipt of President Wilson's demand that the miners abide by their wage contract, John L. Lewis, president of the Miners' International Union, emphasized that the word of the President is pledged that a joint wage conference will be convened when the union members demonstrate their good faith in keeping their contracts.

Reports from the coal fields indicated that the day and monthly men who tied up the coal production by quitting their jobs, will be satisfied to return to their jobs with the President's assurance that the joint wage conference would then take up an adjustment of their wage scales. Ed Stewart, president of the Indiana miners at Terre Haute, announced that most of the Indiana mines will be in operation again early this week, probably Monday. Coal operators in Indiana are watching the action state officials will take under the Coal Commission Act passed by the Indiana Legislature in its recent special session and signed by the Governor. The state board of accounts officials, consisting of the Governor, the auditor of state and the chief examiner of the accounts board, compose the commission which is empowered to investigate and regulate the price of coal. The first act of the commission will be the appointment of a fuel director.

\$3.25 to \$4 a ton at the mines. The operators cannot control the coal after it leaves the mines."

### Miners to Return

President's Promise Expected to End Indiana and Illinois Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Resumption of work in the Indiana and Illinois coal fields is expected today by officials of the United Mine Workers of America. In his telegram sent to the local unions of the two states, following the receipt of President Wilson's demand that the miners abide by their wage contract, John L. Lewis, president of the Miners' International Union, emphasized that the word of the President is pledged that a joint wage conference will be convened when the union members demonstrate their good faith in keeping their contracts.

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Strikers Ready to Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—With the issuance of an order by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, that all striking mine workers return to work following the promise of President Wilson that he would reconvene the wage scale committee of the operators and miners for adjustments when they have returned to work, it was expected that all the mines which had been idle for the past week because of the strike would resume operations this morning. No interference with the return of the men to work is expected on the part of Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Mine Workers Union, whose disagreement with Mr. Lewis is said to be one of the chief reasons for the strike, and between whom there still seems to be considerable friction.

Coal operators who had been asked by Mr. Lewis to confer with the officials of the miners' union had refused to meet with them following their conference held at the Auditorium Hotel here on Friday morning. The coal operators state that they confidently expect the men to respond to the direction of their leaders and return to work, as they have seen that by so doing they will gain the only means of a wage adjustment.

### Coal Ruling Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—J. J. Blommer, secretary of the Association of Commerce, has wired to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company a protest against the company order directing Milwaukee officials of the railroads to hold all coal not billed to hospitals and public utilities. Mr. Blommer asked for modification of the order so that farmers could continue threshing. He also telegraphed President Wilson, saying the situation is critical, and urging action to settle the strike in Illinois and Indiana.

LOWER CALIFORNIA TROOPS MOBILIZED

MEXICALI, Lower California—First movements of troops in defense of the northern district of Lower California against the reported proposed invasion by Mexican Federal troops, said to be on their way to this territory to wrest control from Governor Cantu, have been ordered by Governor Cantu. A detachment of his best trained soldiers has been ordered to vantage points near the Gulf of California, the Governor said.

The independence of Lower California is not the object of Governor Cantu, he announced, in a statement denying the declaration of Gen. R. Elias Calles, Mexican Minister of War and Marine, that Governor Cantu was "trying to run the state as separate from the balance of Mexico and for his personal ends."

### EMBASSY QUARTERS CHOSEN

DARK HARBOR, ILESBORO, Maine—Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, has established the summer headquarters of the British Embassy here, and the embassy staff is now practically complete at the quarters, which front on Gilkey's Harbor.

*Morse*

The Preferred

Chocolates

Chicago, USA

## PLAN FOR REVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

Presidential and Vice-Presidential Candidates of Major Parties Endorse Reorganization of the Governmental Departments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Governors of a dozen states including James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio and Democratic nominee for president, and Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts and Republican candidate for vice-president, have declared themselves in favor of the national public works department association to reorganize the executive departments of the United States Government with the aim of wiping out waste and promoting efficiency.

"As you know," Franklin D. Roosevelt, United States Senator from Ohio, Republican choice for the presidency, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic vice-presidential candidate and former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, have taken a similar stand.

"The Republican Party," said Senator Harding in a communication addressed to Adolph Lewisohn, chairman of the New York committee of the association, "is committed to the proposition of organizing the executive departments of the government to eliminate waste, overlapping of administration."

"In my speech of acceptance it was impossible to give much time to this subject though I am firmly committed to the proposition. Later on in the campaign I shall probably have an opportunity to discuss the matter more at length."

Mr. Lewisohn said that the firm stand of both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Harding was one of the most encouraging features of a nation-wide campaign which is being waged by the association in every state in behalf of the

Jones-Reavis bill, which provides for making over the Department of the Interior by the establishment of a national department of public works. By coordinating the public works functions of the government in this way, Mr. Lewisohn said, a tremendous important step toward sweeping and imperative administrative reforms be made.

J. Park Channing, who is chairman of the engineering council in which the public works movement originated and which comprises the central engineering organization of the country, said that by beginning with the Interior Department, admittedly archaic in structure and functions, the difficulties surrounding any attempt to accomplish broader results would be obviated. Mr. Channing stated that he had just received assurance of hearty cooperation from Herbert Hoover who, like himself, is a mining engineer.

"As you know," Franklin D. Roosevelt said in his letter to the association, "I have taken a very great interest in the general question of a reorganization of the executive departments of the federal government. More than that I can assure you that I fully expect to take up this subject in my speech of acceptance."

Mr. Roosevelt, committee members pointed out, has declared that "the entire system of relationship which exists between Congress and the executive departments is fundamentally wrong," and that a reclassification and redistribution of work is essential to the successful work of a true budget system. Franklin K. Lane, Mr. Channing added, has declared that the sooner reform of the Interior Department was accomplished, the better."

### PROFITEERING INDICTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BINGHAMTON, New York—The United States grand jury has handed down 10 indictments here relating to the sale of clothing at excessive prices. Trials are to begin August 16.

## MR. LA FOLLETTE ENTERS CAMPAIGN

DETROIT, Michigan—Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin will be the presidential candidate of the faction of the Committee of Forty-Eight which refused to amalgamate with the Labor Party at the recent Chicago convention, according to an announcement by Howard F. Williams, national vice-chairman of the organization.

A national convention, soon to be held, Mr. Williams stated, would formally tender the nomination to the Wisconsin Senator and select a vice-presidential candidate.

It was planned, he said, to place a presidential ticket before voters in 34 states under the banner of the Liberal Party.

Senator La Follette's consent to become the candidate of the new party was given as the result of telegrams and letters from all parts of the country following the close of the Farmer-Labor convention. Mr. Williams said:

### PUBLISHERS OPPOSE INCREASE IN RATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —

In a brief filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission the National Publishers Association of New York oppose the application of the American Railway Express Company for an increase of 40 per cent in the rates on the transportation of periodicals. The association asks that the application of the express company for a reclassification of periodicals be denied, and that any increase of express rates on magazines and periodicals be limited to not more than 25 or 30 per cent. The express company has estimated that a general increase of approximately 40 per cent will be necessary to include the expected wage award to express employees in the Railroad Labor Board in Chicago.

## The General Telephone Situation

The reason orders for new telephone service cannot be completed as promptly as in the past, and that some orders are delayed weeks or even months, is that we are trying to meet an abnormal demand for service with a sub-normal supply of the materials necessary to give service.

It is not unnatural for persons moving into a house which formerly had telephone service to assume that, because of that fact, service to them is readily possible. For this mistaken assumption we ourselves are chiefly responsible, because we used to talk about "renting" a telephone, and even bill subscribers for "monthly rental." Consequently the mind of the average subscriber is still focussed on the telephone instrument as the controlling factor of telephone service.

&lt;p



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD REPORT

Surplus After War Taxes and Ordinary Charges Is Equal to \$9.26 a Share for Year 1919 Compared With \$9.80 in 1918

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Central Railroad Company reports for the year ended December 31, 1919, surplus after ordinary charges and war taxes \$23,113,619, equivalent to \$9.26 a share on \$249,597,355 stock, compared with \$9.80 in 1918 and \$10.21 in 1917.

From surplus the company has deducted a debit balance of \$3,196,369 for revenues and expenses accrued prior to January 1, 1918, leaving \$19,917,250, or \$7.88 a share, compared with \$7.19 a share on the same basis in 1918.

The federal operating account shows a net operating income of \$53,361,832, which compares with a total federal compensation of \$57,960,588 or a deficit for the government of \$4,328,756. Without benefit of government guarantees, the result of last year's operations would have been \$7.52 a share, compared with \$9.22 in 1918.

The corporate income account of the New York Central for the year compares:

	1919	1918
Fed comp N.Y.C. &		
Leased lines	\$55,802,630	\$55,802,630
*Addl comp.	1,887,958	521,878
Misc op. def.	1,450	2,982
Other income	12,619,366	12,549,374
Gross inc.	71,308,954	69,270,920
Int. rent. wrks. etc.	48,194,885	44,805,575
Balance	23,113,619	24,465,345
Less rev & exp prior		
To Jan. 1, 1918	3,196,369	6,548,224
Balance	19,917,250	17,917,121
Dividends	12,479,611	12,479,610
Sinking funds	4,577	115,563
Surplus	7,435,662	5,321,948
Total sales 174,300 shares.		

\*Accrued on account of completed additions and betterments.

The report of operations of the New York Central (excluding Boston & Albany) by the United States Railroad Administration, for 1919, compares:

	1919	1918
Open revenue	\$25,698,331	\$26,270,057
Open expenses	22,436,412	21,637,849
Net revenue	3,297,768	5,632,208
Taxes, etc.	519,000	522,000
Total income	54,595,598	53,400,832
Hire of equip. joint fac. rent. etc.	525,573	778,688
Net income	51,018,007	52,230,405

## STUDEBAKER PROFIT SLIGHTLY REDUCED

SOUTH BEND, Indiana—The Studebaker Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30, which compares as follows:

Quarter ending—	June 30	March 31
Net sales	\$22,251,299	\$25,301,243
Net before taxes	3,758,955	5,272,092
Taxes	750,000	800,000
Net profits	3,006,955	4,472,092

The decrease in sales, compared with the first quarter, was caused by the switchmen's strike in April, which curtailed production about 20 per cent, and this fact plus increased cost of materials and labor reduced the profits, says a statement signed by President A. R. Erskine of the company. He continues:

"The days of reckless buying of automobiles are over, but there is and always will be a big demand for standard makes of cars in both domestic and export markets."

"At the present time the Studebaker Corporation has on hand a large number of unfilled orders with no finished cars on hand, and the general demand is such that the company is compelled to allot production among dealers on a percentage basis."

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentsz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices on Saturday ranged as follows:

Last	Open	High	Low	—last
Oct. ....	32.05	32.05	31.27	31.33
Dec. ....	30.59	30.59	30.00	30.56
Jan. ....	29.40	29.40	29.20	29.23
March ....	29.10	29.15	28.89	28.90
May ....	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50
Spirits, \$4.00 unchanged.				
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentsz & Co.'s private wire.)				
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices on Saturday ranged as follows:				
Last	Open	High	Low	—last
Oct. ....	31.00	31.00	30.32	30.32
Dec. ....	30.00	30.00	29.35	29.25
March ....	28.95	28.95	28.53	28.53

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	22
Buckeye Pipe	84
Illinois Pipe Line	150
Indiana Oil	87
Prairie Oil & G	655
Prairie Pipe	198
South Penn	265
S. O. of Ind.	665
S. O. of Kan.	500
S. O. of N.Y.	260
Union Tank	248
	112

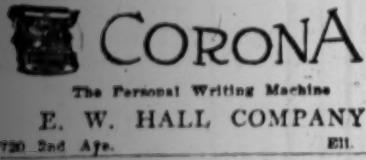
Open	High	Low	—last
Oct. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Dec. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
March ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Open	High	Low	—last
Oct. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Dec. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
March ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Open	High	Low	—last
Oct. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Dec. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
March ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Open	High	Low	—last
Oct. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Dec. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
March ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Open	High	Low	—last
Oct. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Dec. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
March ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Open	High	Low	—last
Oct. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Dec. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
March ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Open	High	Low	—last
Oct. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
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March ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
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March ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
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March ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
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Dec. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
March ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Open	High	Low	—last
Oct. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Dec. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
March ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Open	High	Low	—last
Oct. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Dec. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
March ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Open	High	Low	—last
Oct. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Dec. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
March ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Open	High	Low	—last
Oct. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Dec. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
March ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Open	High	Low	—last
Oct. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Dec. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
March ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Open	High	Low	—last
Oct. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Dec. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
March ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Open	High	Low	—last
Oct. ....	37.50	37.50	37.50
Dec. ....	37.50	3	



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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## AN ART PALACE

## More Talk About It

Wherever William and I wander, our talk, sooner or later, turns to art; but our discourse does not always play around so vast an art scheme as it did during a rain storm at the Polo Grounds, when New York defeated Cleveland at baseball.

Yes, we are baseball fans; we speak of Babe Ruth and Ty Cobb with the same awe that we whisper the names of Mantegna and Degas; with photographs before us we compare the Greek ideal of physical beauty with the attitudes of the baseball champions of America, in their rather unbecoming clothes.

We were a little late at the Polo Grounds; all the box seats were sold, so we were obliged to associate with what William does not call the "hol pollo" (he never uses clichés). The "hol pollo" all seemed to be eating peanuts and giving advice to the players. An attendant informed us that there were 27,000 people present; so William and I were 27,001 and 27,002. As we made our way to the few remaining seats high up to the left of the stadium on the sky line, I said to William, "How splendid it would be if art could collect such a gathering."

William did not answer. His neck was craning down into the field; then he asked a question which made me smile. The question he addressed to me was the one which every newcomer asks, and which I should have thought the elegant and exclusive William would have avoided. He said, "Which is Babe Ruth?"

I indicated a big, husky man with the face of a child at left field, and said, "Wait till he hits a homer. You will see a scene that will make you forget all about Corot and Matthew Maris. When the Babe comes to the bat the field spreads out toward the boundary eager to catch one of his great hits. They walk out automatically as he walks in. It would make a wonderful picture, much more interesting than the classical things that Kenyon Cox painted."

"Shall I have to throw my hat into the arena when the Babe makes a homer?" asked William. I did not answer him. Sometimes his remarks are silly.

Although I am slowly mastering the technique of baseball it is not my intention, here and now, to discuss the game we attended, for it was merely a background to our interesting talk, high up on the sky line of the stadium, during the interval when a rain storm drove the players to their shelters or "dug-outs," while a little team of men covered the playing-ground with tarpaulins.

The rain streamed down: the fans sought shelter; but none went home. Said William, "Do you really think it would be possible for art to collect such a gathering as this?"

Said I: "Yes, if artists and armen were as much in earnest about art as people are about sport and commerce. Did it not occur to you when you first came to New York that every activity has its particular Palace except art. From my windows each night I watch for the illumination of that fairy palace in the sky—the Bush Terminal building; when I walk past Madison Square I always feel inclined to raise my hat to the Metropolitan Life Tower so imposing, so proud and sure of its existence and activity; when I go down town and gaze up at the Woolworth Tower I say to myself: 'That is America, the highest expression of her architectural and engineering skill.' The shops in Fifth Avenue, the two great railway stations all proclaim pride in the uses these buildings serve, and wisdom in thus showing the public that the promoters believe in what they practice. Show that you are proud of your work, give it a fine and imposing home, and the world is willing to take the work at your own valuation. Why don't artists do this? Why don't they show the public that they believe in art by erecting a great Palace of Art, as important to the public welfare as commerce, sport, insurance or transit?"

"It's nobody's business," growled William, "and artists are not business men. Doesn't that new scheme, 'The Art Centre, Incorporated,' meet the want?" he added, declining a bag of peanuts from an officious attendant. "Look, it's clearing. Perhaps I shall see Babe Ruth make a Homer after all."

"I know little about 'The Art Centre,'" I said, "except that the promoters—craftsmen, and those interested in practical art—held a dinner with Mr. Cass Gilbert as chairman, and sold bonds. That is the right way, I suppose, to begin; but why didn't they aim at Madison Square Garden?"

William withdrew his eyes from the "dug-out" where the New York team were waiting for the rain to cease, and said, "What has Madison Square Garden to do with it?"

To which, I answered, "I have long had a dream that Madison Square Garden, a little old-fashioned now, but quite come, a fine expression of Stanford White's genius, with Augustus Saint Gaudens' little Diana atop, might have been converted into the New York Palace of Art. It should have been possible if only our artists and armen would devote a quarter, or even an eighth, of their time, to the politics of art, that is to art for all rather than to art for the individual. In Madison Square Garden building there would be room for permanent and temporary exhibitions of fine art and practical art. All the various art and craft societies could be nursed and popularized in the building, and there would be room for a national theater, and a national music hall; for a craft museum; for sculpture displayed as effectually as at the Paris salons, even for a de-

partment devoted to those cardboard models of new buildings that the architectural school at Columbia University has inaugurated."

"Do you think it would pay?" asked the unpractical William, still staring at the spot in the shelter where he thought Babe Ruth might be.

"Why not? This Palace of Art, which, of course, would be open every evening, as well as during the day, would also be a social center of recreation and amusement, with art always in the background, clarifying, informing, and uplifting everything. The whole scheme would have to be carefully thought out, but thousands and thousands of Artists and Armen would rally to it if once it were seen that the promoters were serious, enthusiastic and meant business."

"Then why not start in and secure Madison Square Garden?" said William, again declining a bag of peanuts, and turning down his collar, as if inviting the rain to cease.

"We have been forestalled," I said laconically.

"What?"

"Mr. G. L. Rickard, the sport promoter, popularly known as 'Tex' Rickard, has taken Madison Square Garden on a 10-year lease. He will make extensive alterations, and turn it into the sport and exhibition center of America, with boxing and cycle racing; and dog, motorboat, automobile and other shows. It will be open all the year round in the evening as well as in the day time."

William looked me square in the face, and broke into fits of laughter. "So sport has again conquered art," he said. "While you Artists and Armen were talking about it Tex Rickard stepped in and acted. Oh, dear! oh, dear! I suggest that the director of The Art Center, Incorporated, and also the presidents of the great American art associations should take lessons from Tex Rickard, and also from the manager of any crack baseball team in how things are done. You artists are all asleep; you're all too self-centered; too eager for your own individual advancement; you don't understand team work and playing the game; you don't realize the spade work and effort that go to the building up of such an organization as the Bush Terminal Building—your fairy palace in the sky. You are all half asleep, lulling yourselves with ideas of art for art's sake, which is really a synonym for laziness. Until you wake up I shall remain, with much content, in my dugout with Corot, Matthew Maris, Ryder and Twachtman... Look!"

The rain had ceased; the men were removing the tarpaulin, and soon from the Cleveland dugout emerged the soiled, striped team, followed by a white soiled New Yorker caressing his bat.

We talked no more about art.

Babe Ruth was the third man to bat. Hoarse, excited voices cried "The Babe! The Babe!" William stood up. I peered under his arm, and watched the Babe waving his bat up and down from shoulder to knee, preparing to strike.

He hit Homer. The ball rose, took a magnificent curve, and plumped among the crowd half way up the left bleachers.

Twenty-seven thousand and one people started to their feet huzzing, whistling, cat-a-calling, hats were thrown into the arena, and Babe Ruth, his face a soft expansive grin, trotted around the bases.

I was the one person who remained seated. I clutched William's hat tightly in my hand.

"Well?" he cried, with flushed face and happy eyes.

Sadly I answered, "In my experience no art episode has ever aroused such enthusiasm."

—Q. R.

## FROM INMAN TO KENT IN NEW YORK

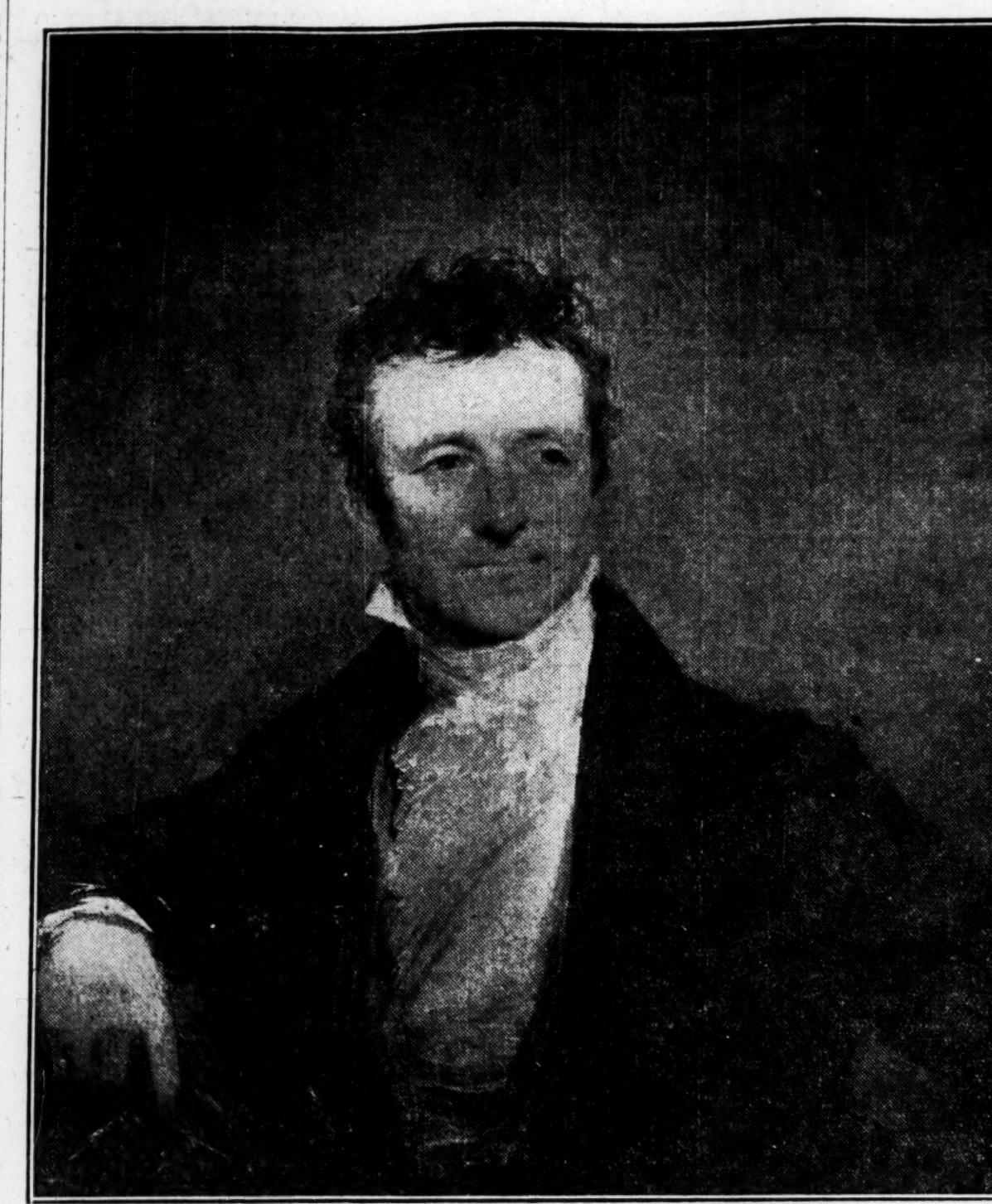
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—New York is unprecedentedly well provided with summer art shows, this year. In addition to the extensive loans in all departments commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Metropolitan Museum, a dozen or more of the principal dealers' galleries along upper Fifth Avenue are remaining open continuously through the sultry season, with exhibitions of painting, sculpture, graphic and decorative art, that are not only intrinsically attractive, but of permanent importance and value.

In some departments, particularly that of American painting, the special displays now accessible at these galleries afford collectively a better opportunity for comparative study of our native artists, historic and contemporary, than the Metropolitan or any other fixed public institution can offer.

Two exhibitions claiming our serious attention are the early American portraits, landscapes, and genres at Ehrich's; and the regular representative selection of 50 modern (but not too modern) American artists, supplemented by the loan of the Duncan Phillips collection from Washington, District of Columbia, at Knoedler's. Chronologically, the two shows overlap, so that viewed consecutively they give a tolerably complete survey of the development of painting in these United States, from Stuart Copley, Jarvis, and Inman to Aiden Weir, Childe Hassam, Maurice Fromkes, and Rockwell Kent.

We are learning of late, and the whole country is learning through the regular loans sent out along the art circuits of the continent, to appreciate our old masters at their true value, and to contemplate, for instance, Copley's warm and vital "Colonel Herries," or Stuart's fresh, lovely and unaffected sketch of "Mary Du-



Courtesy of the Ehrich Galleries, New York

Portrait of John Wesley Jarvis by Henry Inman

rand," with a free, unbiased enjoyment quite equivalent to the dutiful homage that a Romney or a Gainsborough would call forth as a matter of course. Rarer still is the chance to make near acquaintance with our Henry Inman (1802-1846), first vice-president of the National Academy of Design, it his best, in a fairly classical portrait of his distinguished master, John Wesley Jarvis. The latter was an Englishman by birth, but his brilliant professional career belongs to the annals of American art in the early formative generations of the Republic. Here is also an ingratiating example of Jarvis' work, in the youthful portrait of the artist's wife, Thomas Sully, who painted hundreds of genre-like portraits of fair daughters of America during a career that extended from Washington's presidency to the year 1872, is represented by a youthful and coquettish head of "Aunt Sabina." His contemporary, Chester Harding, of Massachusetts, made several portraits of Daniel Webster which have become latter-day standards; and one of these, a capital profile, is featured in the current showing at Ehrich's. A less known but able and popular portraitist of the middle nineteenth century was John Naegele, whose romantic presentation of the elder (Junius Brutus) Booth in his Shakespearean role of Iago, is by no means to be overlooked.

Weir, with seven examples, including the consummate, unequivocal masterpiece entitled "Knitting for Soldiers," seems to dominate this Phillips' collection. A fitting companion to the picture named, though more superficially "pretty," is Charles W. Hawthorne's "Young Mother," one of those glorified Provincetown subjects of his, in which the sumptuous play of color in a sombre, muffled background is delicately subdued by the golden yellow and soft white of the drapery of mother and child. The Twachtman is a high-keyed but subtly harmonized outdoor sketch of a "Summer Studio." A genuine Arthur B. Davies' primitive, his early panoramic panel of the "Erie Canal" countryside in the Mohawk Valley of New York, is balanced by the purple poetry of his more recent manner in "Portal of the Night." A Ryder moonlight, a small Puvis de Chavannes, and a Theodore Robinson landscape impression full of shimmering sunshine, à la Claude Monet, mark the degrees to such advanced present-day products as Augustus Tack's fairyland fantasies in vanishing color-hues, Robert Spencer's more positive yet sensitively felt and expressed scenes of New-Hope-on-the-Delaware, and George Luks' drastically treated figure of a priest in cassock and cowl, with such a gamut of blacks, whites, and reds as an austere old Spanish master might have played upon.

Altogether, this congress of tonalities is an experiment of such obviously large and fascinating possibilities, that one may look forward to seeing the idea carried out on a more systematic and comprehensive scale.

## A GIFT TO ARTISTS

BRUSSELS, Belgium—King Albert, to whom was recently bequeathed Comacina Island on Lake Como, Italy, has in turn given the island to the Italian Government with the proviso that the island should become a residence for artists. The beautiful Isola Comacina is known to all visitors to Lake Como. It was owned by the Mayor of the Commune of Sala Comacina, August Caprani, and left by him to the King in token of his admiration.

## Modern Americans

Upstairs at Knoedler's is the interesting aggregation of 30-odd canvases, practically all by American

There is some tiresome work by Etty, and a hint of the Pre-Raphaelite movement in "April Love" by Arthur Hughes, and an early Ford Madox Brown, a "Portrait Group." These two works bring home to us the healthy effect of Pre-Raphaelitism really had on painting of just this 20 years covered by the exhibition.

One must mention a rich generous landscape by Henry Bright, a man far too much neglected and little known. It is a "Scotch Village Scene" and is handled in a remarkably sincere and truthful manner. There is in the way an extraordinarily fine pastel by this artist, of a Welsh landscape in the E. I. D. Collection at South Kensington which, by the astuteness of the director there, was rescued from obscurity. John Varley, E. M. Ward, Ince, Clarkson Stanfield, all help to make a really interesting exhibition and, in places, a fine one. The pictures come from private and public collections all over the country, and the trouble of getting them together should be amply rewarded by the frequency of visitors anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity to see works not easily accessible. The gallery is in need of funds.

## ETTORE TITO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy—Ettore Tito is one of those artists gifted with the facile and convincing power of expression that leads to easy victory. Where others stop to doubt he proceeds with sureness, produces picture after picture, appears in every exhibition and in every exhibition convinces the public, upsets all criticism, sells his works and wins many medals. His fruitfulness reminds one of Luca Giordano, for like Giordano he, too, is ready to face all sorts of subjects—portraits, peasant scenes, landscapes, seapieces, frescoes and historical and religious works and wide skies.

Owing to the war, Tito left Venice and went to live in Rome. Here his landscapes of the country on the Alban hills with their sudden rises have suggested to him a new series of pictures, which have got for him in Milan during the last winter a success with sales unheard of before in the annals of Italian exhibitions. In one week all his works were sold for a sum of 500,000 lire.

Considering that Tito's personality as an artist has long since settled into a form that has never altered, one cannot expect of him surprising revelations, but one can still be certain of getting much pleasure from his optimistic view of life and from his masterly handling of the brush.

BRITISH ART  
1830-1850

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—There is an atmosphere of romance about the Whitechapel Art Gallery possessed by no other gallery in London. Here is the Whitechapel High Street, with its noisy cobble-paving, its never ceasing stream of heavy traffic, its East End dirt and dust, is an oasis, haven of rest for workers. The record of exhibitions of pictures so very well organized at Whitechapel was of course stopped by the war because of difficulties, dangers, and expense of transport. But nevertheless throughout the war, exhibitions (two a year) of various kinds have been held. The feature of the picture exhibitions up to 1914 was the plan of selecting some special period or country as the subject. In 1905 an exhibition of Mid-Victorian art was followed in 1906 by an exhibition of Georgian Art. Feeling the gap between these two periods should be bridged, the directors have got together with considerable trouble the present exhibition of painting from 1830 to 1850. It is a bold thing to have done for the period is one of the most sterile in art history; yet one is surprised that so much very good and beautiful work can be collected from it.

The exhibition may be dull to many who have only eyes for modern work, but to those of us interested in the history of painting, and voices from others days, it has much to give. Turner is well represented by some etchings in that simple direct comprehensive style we know so well from the pencil beginnings of his water color drawings, and "Whalers Entangled in Ice—Boiling Plumber" by Orpen is lent from the Tate Gallery. It is always difficult to understand why, as Mr. Roger Fry would say, "the representative value of it is so small."

Londoners should not miss this chance of seeing Constable's "Kenilworth Castle" lent by the Liverpool Corporation. It is a fine work, in warm coloring, and a smoother, more finished technique than we usually associate with this painter. Another lovely little thing of his, also lent from Liverpool—"A Dull Day"—shows us his unerring ability in catching mood and permanently portraying it for our delight. The water colors are well represented by Cox, De Wint, Copley Fielding, and many other less well known. Some hand-colored lithographs by Joseph Nash for his "Stately Homes of England" make us sigh for more of this method of reproduction in our books of today, with its charm, personal feeling and, dare we say it, greater truth than is obtained in photographs. Here and there we feel that some of the drawings might have been done this year for a contemporary exhibition and would not have raised a protest against antiquated methods.

Tito first followed that same way of painting, closer to commerce than to true art. Able in this way to earn the means necessary for living, he at the same time studied directly from life, and in 1887 was able at last to show his true value in a picture exhibited in Venice, representing the fishmarket. This was bought by the National Gallery of Modern Art in Rome and is now to be seen there. From that moment his fame was assured and went on growing uninterrupted, till he has become perhaps the best known of the contemporary Italian artists.

In spite of his success he appears to have had little or no influence on the work of younger artists, because he has taken no interest in the problems which have been and are the basis of all modern research. He has thus ended by appearing isolated and left behind. He is not in the least disturbed by this fact. "Tall, strong and bronzed," as Ugo Ojetti sees him,

"Tito speaks little, is retiring, he does not care for noisy company, nor for wearisome honors, nor for useless discussions. Shut away for months at a time at his country home of San Bruno, near Dol, even when he goes to Venice he is seldom to be seen in the Piazza. When by chance he does appear there, he sits at Florian's café and listens more than he speaks. He seems to be one lost in thought, who out of politeness to his colleagues sits and listens to their disputes on exhibitions, on sales, on technique old and new, but who does not succeed in tearing away his eyes and heart from some intimate and precious vision—the vision of the picture on which he is working."

Of all the various sides of Venetian life, that of the people—because of the clean whiteness of linen flying in the wind, the feminine headresses, the fishermen, the sailors, the canals, the calle—has been the one that has most attracted the artist.

A brush used for the analyses, brilliant and minute, of such slight scenes of daily life, cannot, to be sure, find in a moment the broad synthesis necessary for the evocation of the solemn and great in story and legend. His "Crucifixion" is altogether mediocre, and so is the picture destined to be put up to commemorate the rebuilding of the Campanile. The "Birth of Venus" is better, and so is "Perseus and Andromeda," in which pictures the sprightliness of the cupids answers well to the sentiment of freedom and gayety necessary for the theme. The decorative feeling that is in all these great canvases is repeated in the decorations he has done at Villa Bellingeri in Rome. Here, in the cupola of a large room, he has painted light allegories set in the midst of woods and wide skies.

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—Amy Lowell.

## The Gondola

Spectacular as all Venice is, there is nothing in all Venice more spectacular than the gondola. It is always difficult for me to realize that a gondola is not a living thing. It responds so delicately to a touch, the turn of a muscle, is so exquisitely sympathetic, so vivid in its pride of motion, so gentle and courteous with an adversary. And just as a perfect rider becomes one body with his horse, realizing actually the fable of the centaur, so the gondolier and the gondola seem to flow into a single, human rhythm. Nor is the gondola an easy creature to master. To poise yourself on the edge of the stern, and row forward, using only half a rowlock, and to shoot round corner after corner, from narrow canal into a narrower, without so much as grazing the prow of the gondola which meets you; that requires, at every moment, the swift and certain address of the polo-player guiding his pony through a crashing mêlée. I never quite knew whether it was more delightful to lie in a gondola and watch the land from the water, or to watch the gondola from land. From land, perhaps, at night, when something slim and dark glides by, the two rowers moving in silhouette, with the fantastic bowing motion of the little figures at the Ghât Noir; or, again at night when you hear a strong voice singing, and a colored line floats down the canal, the singing boat in the midst, paper lanterns tossing a variable light over the man who stands at the prow, and the women with hooded heads, smiling, who play an accompaniment on mandolins. But from the water, certainly, if it is your good luck to see a great serenata, such as the one I saw when the King of Italy and the Emperor of Germany played that little masque of Kings at Venice. The galleggiante, with its five thousand lights, a great floating dome of crystals, started from the Rialto; from the midst of the lights came music, Wagner and Rossini, Berlioz and the vivid, rattling, never quite sincere, Marcia Reale; and the luminous house of sound floated slowly, almost imperceptibly, down the Grand Canal, a black cluster of gondolas before it and beside it and behind it, packed so tightly together that you could have walked across them, from shore to shore.—From "Cities," by Arthur Symons.

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"Divine Energy"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
IN THESE days of active construction and reconstruction in almost every branch of the world's work, much is heard about the need of increased energy in every direction—energy in the workman to produce a larger output, energy on the part of the employer to dispose of this output for the general good, energy in all the branches of reconstruction work in devastated regions, and above all, energy in achieving a right settlement of the multitudinous questions demanding adjustment.

Now the true student of Christian Science, because he is essentially a metaphysician, knows the necessity always to look above the false testimony of physical sense to the metaphysical fact, the Science of being.

The Science of being has revealed the eternal fact that Mind and its idea is All-in-all, that whatever is not of Mind does not exist, and that man as the compound idea of Mind, its full and perfect expression, inevitably reflects every quality of Mind, and only the qualities of Mind. Energy, then, to exist at all, must be a quality of Mind, reflected in its idea, man. But the human or mortal mind, the suppositional opposite and the would-be counterfeit of divine Mind, would claim that energy is a property inherent in itself—in other words, human energy; but immediately we build on supposed virtues inherent in the human mind we are building on the sand of human fallibility, and whatever is built on such a false foundation assuredly cannot stand.

In so far as energy is conceived of as being material, it is a part of the false belief of life, substance, and intelligence in matter, which must be annihilated and replaced with the understanding of what Mind includes.

So-called material energy is mere physical motion; it certainly cannot accomplish the only achievement worth while, the only sure basis on which to work—spiritual knowing and right thinking. In an article entitled "Improve Your Time," on page 230 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, shows clearly the folly of such mere physical motion. She puts it definitely and practically, as is her custom: "Three ways of wasting time, one of which is contemptible, are gossiping, mischief-making, lingering calls, and mere motion when at work, thinking of nothing or planning for some amusement—travel of limb more than mind. Rushing around smartly is no proof of accomplishing much." It is interesting here to note that Webster defines this word "motion" as "opposed to rest," while Christian Science has revealed that, as Mrs. Eddy says: "God rests in action." (Science and Health, page 519.) And since "God rests in action," self-evidently God's idea, man, also rests in action. This statement is perhaps the best definition of true energy that can be given.

Of course, the very term "human energy" is self-contradictory, just as the term "mortal man" is self-contradictory, for God being the only Mind, there is really no human or mortal mind, and there can then be no mortal man, no human or mortal energy. Man the image and likeness of God self-evidently is not mortal; he is spiritual and immortal, and reflects the spiritual and immortal qualities of God, divine Mind. The action of this divine Mind, in contradistinction to the counterpart action of the so-called human mind, is defined by Mrs. Eddy on page 445 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Christian Science silences human will, quietes fear with Truth and Love, and illustrates the unlabored motion of the divine energy in healing the sick." We find, therefore, that true energy, the only energy there is, is expressed in healing.

Jesus expressed this "unlabored motion of the divine energy" in healing disease in all its forms—the sick of the palsy, the lame, the dumb, the blind; in cleansing the lepers, casting out demons, and raising the dead; in healing the belief of limitation, as when he turned the water into wine, fed the multitude, and found the tribute money in the fish's mouth, when he walked on the sea, and through the closed door; in healing the false beliefs of the human mind, as when he stilled the tempest, when he taught in the temple, and when he gave the Sermon on the Mount. Truly it was "unlabored motion," because it was the natural, spontaneous effect of the constant operation of divine law. Jesus himself expressed this when he said, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." His whole ministry was an exemplification of this truth, and as Mrs. Eddy states on page 51 of Science and Health, "His purpose in healing was not alone to restore health, but to demonstrate his divine Principle." In other words, while healing is proof of the operation of "the unlabored motion of the divine energy," this healing is merely incidental; it is inevitable that man express his divine Principle, God, that he reflect the eternal qualities of this divine Principle; and this reflection of the divine qualities,—in other words, the expression of what is true,—is seen in the destruction of that which is not true, or, more accurately speaking, in the destruction of the human misconception, and it is this destruction of the human misconception which is interpreted as healing.

When the elementary truth is

learned that man exists as the reflection, the spiritual image and likeness of God, and that therefore he necessarily reflects every quality of his divine Principle, it will be seen that energy cannot be humanly produced, cannot be increased, nor diminished; that it is the inherent power of Mind, and reflected by man as God's idea. This is why the "motion of the divine energy" is "unlabored"—because it is natural and inevitable. Man cannot help expressing the divine energy, for the simple reason that he exists eternally as the reflection of his divine Principle. God, eternally controlled by this divine Principle. When this is more fully recognized and demonstrated, the healing of the world's problems will be permanently established.

The Mountains and  
the Sea

On the morning of March 19 I left Naples for Sorrento, making one of a party of five. The cars took us to Castellamare, a town beautifully situated between the mountains and the sea, much resort to by the Neapolitans in the heats of summer. A lover of nature could hardly find a spot of more varied attractions. Before him spreads the unrivaled bay, dotted with sail, and unfolding a broad canvas on which the most glowing colors and the most vivid lights are dashed—a mirror, in which the crimson and gold of morning, the blue of noon, and the orange and yellow-green of sunset behold a lovelier image of themselves—a gentle and tideless sea, whose waves break upon the shore like caresses, and never like angry blows. Should he ever become weary of waves and languish for woods, he has only to turn his back upon the sea and climb the hills for an hour or two, and he will find himself in the depth of sylvan and mountain solitudes—in a region of vines, running streams, deep-shadowed valleys, and broad-armed oaks; where he will hear the ring-dove coo and see the sensitive hare dart across the forest aisles. A great city is within an hour's reach...

From Castellamare to Sorrento, a noble road has within a few years past been constructed between the mountains and the sea, which in many places are so close together that the width of the road occupies the whole intervening space. On the right, the traveller looks down a cliff of some hundred feet or more upon the bay, whose glossy floor is dappled with patches of green, purple and blue; the effect of varying depth, or light and shade, or clusters of rock overgrown with sea-weed scattered over a sandy bottom. On the left is a mountain wall, very steep, many hundred feet high, with huge rocks projecting out of it... The road combined rare elements of beauty; for it nowhere pursued a monotonous straight line, but followed the windings and turnings of this many-curved shore. Sometimes it was cut through solid ledges of rock; sometimes it was carried on bridges, over deep gorges and chasms, wide at the top and narrowing towards the bottom, where a slender stream tripped down to the sea. The sides of these gorges were often planted with orange and lemon trees; and we could look down upon their rounded tops, presenting, with their dark-green foliage, their bright, almost luminous fruit, and their snowy blossoms, the finest combination of colours which the vegetable kingdom, in the temperate zone at least can show. The scenery was in the highest degree grand, beautiful and picturesque; with the most animated contrast and the most abrupt breaks in the line of sight, yet never savage or scowling. The mountains on the left were not bare and scalped, but shadowed with forests, and thickly overgrown with shrubbery...

The name of Sorrento is found in every collection of Italian sketches, and there is no other place in which those characteristic peculiarities of scenery which are called Italian, are more strikingly displayed. The mountainous promontory which forms the south-eastern boundary of the Bay of Naples is a lateral branch of the Apennines, and its smooth and rounded forms are of the type which characterizes the limestone formation. On the southern side there is not even a terrace of level land; but the rocks cluster round the roots of the mountains, the villages hang on sharp declivities, and the only communication between them is in boats or by mules. The moment the traveler is put ashore, he begins to climb up a sharp ascent. But at Sorrento, on the northern side, this abrupt line of the coast is varied by a plain of some four miles in length and two or three in breadth, thrown up by volcanic agency, and filling a rounded gulf or bay left originally by the receding hills. This plain, on every side except toward the sea, is shouldered by mountains; so that it lies like a green and motionless lake on the lap of the hills. The coast-line is a broken wall of volcanic tufa, varying in height, with projecting buttresses and receding hollows, worn, channelled, and fluted by the action of water, which, below, has scooped out winding galleries and arched caverns. This line of cliffs, seen from below, is of striking beauty. The rock, being of a soft texture, is everywhere broken, indented, and honey-combed; shrubs and flowers have found procreant niches and give life to the gray walls; winding paths—half paths and half staircases—lead down to the beach, which is strewn with fallen fragments; and white, square, flat-roofed houses crown the top—often built so near to the edge, that the wall of the house seems a continuation of the wall of the cliff.

—From "Six Months in Italy," by George Stillman Hillard.

An occasional drawback to the happiness of the painters in this improvised Bohemia was the recognition of their presence in Oxford by various polite invitations to dinner. . . . Mr. Prinsep tells a story of an evening when they were honored by a



"Gathering Seaweed," by Hamilton Macallum

Kelp Harvest in the  
Scottish Islands

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, and part of SEPTEMBER, form the period of this harvest. The drift weed thrown on shore by storms is sometimes used; but, if much injured, it is rejected; as in this state it is found to yield little salt... As the value of a kelp estate depends on the magnitude of the crop, it is therefore regulated principally by three circumstances; namely, the linear extent of the shores, the breadth of the interval between high and low water mark, consisting in the length of the ebb or fall of the tide and the flatness of the beach, and the tranquillity of the water or its shelter from the surge; to which may be added, the nature of the rocks, as some kinds are found to favor the growth of the plants more than others.

It has been attempted to increase the extent of this submarine soil by rolling stones into the water; but I believe that the success has never repaid the expense. On some estates, this harvest is reaped every second year; on others, only every third; nor does it seem to be agreed what are the comparative advantages of either practice.

The weeds, being cut by the sickle at low water, are brought on shore by a very simple and ingenious process. A rope of heath or birch is laid beyond them, and the ends being carried up beyond the high water mark, the whole floats as the tide rises, and thus, by shortening the rope, is compelled to settle above the wash of the sea, whence it is conveyed to the dry land on horseback. The more quickly it is dried, the better is the product.

When we arrived at Christ Church and took off our overcoats, I was amused to find that Gabriel, although he had been so particular about evening dress, had finished his own attire by absenting putting on the old plumb-colored frock-coat he wore daily, which was not itself free from paint.

I, however, discreetly said nothing,

nor do I think he ever found out his mistake or I fancy we should have heard of it."

Edward's recollections of these disturbed evenings were not less vivid than Mr. Prinsep's:

"When we were happily together at meals a message would often come, and one of us was summoned... and he had to wash and dress and go to that house... Sometimes we had no warning that such a thing was to be, and we went—one or other of us—full of silent lamentation. One autumn evening Gabriel and I were alone, and our dinner was coming in and we were chatting together... and it was then that a note came from — to say that he would come in a few minutes to fetch us to dine to meet this and that.

In general, the kelp shores are reserved by the proprietor, who thus becomes the manufacturer and merchant. If, in some points of view, this is a questionable piece of policy, it is a practice not easily avoided.

The farms of the great bulk of the tenants are too small to allow of their managing the kelp to advantage; nor would it be easy to find a responsible lessee for this part of the estate alone. As there is no class of laborers in this country, the work must also be performed by the small tenants. These, however, are not paid by money wages; but, being the tenants on the estate itself, a portion of their rent is thus imposed and received in the form of labor. Thus, two pounds a year and the manufacture of a ton of kelp, will represent the average rent of a farm here, valued at five pounds. . . . —From "The Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland," by John Macculloch.

The Painters Eschew Oxford Society

An occasional drawback to the happiness of the painters in this improvised Bohemia was the recognition of their presence in Oxford by various polite invitations to dinner. . . . Mr. Prinsep tells a story of an evening when they were honored by a

## New York in 1748

The streets do not run so straight as those of Philadelphia, and have sometimes considerable bendings; however they are spacious and well built, and most of them are paved, except in high places, where it has been found useless. In the chief streets there are trees planted, which in summer give them a fine appearance, and during the heat at that time, afford a cooling shade; I found it extremely pleasant to walk in the town, for it seemed quite like a garden.

Most of the houses are built of bricks; and are generally strong and neat, and several stories high. Some had, according to old architecture, turned the gable-end toward the streets; but the houses were altered in this respect. Many of the houses had a balcony on the roof on which the people used to sit in the evenings in the summer season; and from thence they had a pleasant view of a great part of the town, and likewise of part of the adjacent water and of the opposite shore. The roofs are commonly covered with tiles or shingles. The walls were white-washed within, and I did not any where see hangings, with which the people in this country seem in general to be but little acquainted. The walls were quite covered with all sorts of drawings and pictures in small frames. On each side of the chimneys they had usually a sort of alcove; and the wall under the windows was wainscoted, and had benches placed near it. The alcoves, and all the wood work were painted with a bluish grey colour.

There are several churches in the town, which deserve some attention. 1. The English Church, built in the year 1695, at the west end of the town, consisting of stone, and has a steeple with a bell. 2. The new Dutch Church, which is likewise built of stone, is pretty large and is provided with a steeple; it also has a clock, which is the only one in the town.

Toward the sea, on the extremity of the promontory, is a pretty good fortress, called Fort George, which entirely commands the port, and can defend the town, at least from a sudden attack on the sea side. Besides that, it is likewise secured on the north or toward the shore, by a palisade.—From "Travels into North America," by Peter Kalm. (tr. by John Reinhold Forster, Warrington, 1770).

## Trees

I think that I shall never see  
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree that may in summer wear  
A nest of robins in her hair;  
Upon whose bosom snow has lain;  
Who intimately lives with rain...  
—Joyce Kilmer.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### Punic Faith

THERE can be no question that the situation precipitated by Mr. Giolitti, the Italian Premier, in repudiating the agreement with Greece in regard to the disposal of the Dodecanese, the twelve Greek islands in the Aegean held by Italy, is a very serious situation. If this exhibition of bad faith on Italy's part toward Greece stood alone it would be bad enough, but the fact that it is only the latest and most open of a long series of such exhibitions adds greatly to the difficulties of the position. Greece has exercised extraordinary patience toward Italy. Under the wise guidance of Mr. Venislos, Athens has, again and again, passed over incidents, any one of which was good cause for remonstrance if not stronger measures. Italy, however, has displayed nothing, especially lately, but increasing enmity toward Greece, and has sought, by every means in her power, in Northern Epirus, in Smyrna, in Thrace, and now in the Dodecanese, to thwart the just aspirations of her neighbor.

As to the agreement which she has now repudiated, generally known as the Tittoni-Venislos agreement, nothing could well be more plain or specific. Under this agreement, which was reached between Mr. Tittoni, at that time the Italian Foreign Minister, and Mr. Venislos, in the July of last year, Italy formally agreed to place no obstacles in the way of the realization of Greek aspirations in Thrace or in Northern Epirus, whilst she further undertook to restore the Dodecanese to Greece, with the exception of the island of Rhodes. Rhodes was to remain in the possession of Italy until such time as Great Britain fulfilled an understanding to hand over Cyprus to Greece, and then the population of Rhodes was to be given an opportunity, by means of a plebiscite, to decide under which flag it desired to be.

In return for these undertakings, Greece, on her part, agreed to renounce in favor of Italy the rich and fertile Meander valley, long famous as a wheat-growing district, together with the sanjaks of Aidin, Menfesse, and Denizlu in the Smyrna Province. Thus, the whole matter seemed to be settled on a friendly basis, and when Mr. Venislos appeared before the Supreme Council in London, last February, to make his statement in regard to the claims of Greece, he outlined his case in the most faithful conformity to this agreement with Italy. He renounced the Meander valley and the sanjaks already mentioned, and, in regard to the Dodecanese, when he might have made out the best possible case, from every point of view, for Greece, he contented himself with taking a stand on the agreement with Italy, stating that the matter would be settled by means of a friendly arrangement.

The next move came from Italy, and went to emphasize her adherence to the understanding in regard to the islands. Italy, Mr. Scialoja, then Italian Foreign Minister, explained to Mr. Venislos last March, would prefer that the Turkish treaty should cede the islands formally to Italy, in order that Italy might have the satisfaction of ceding them herself to Greece. To this Mr. Venislos readily agreed, on condition that, on the same day that the Turkish treaty was signed, Italy should sign a separate treaty undertaking to hand over the islands to Greece. It is this treaty which Mr. Giolitti has refused to sign, thus repudiating the earlier "friendly agreement" of July, 1919, and dishonoring an engagement relying upon which Greece has gone steadily forward to the completion of her plans. Mr. Giolitti advances as a reason for his action that Italy has not received sufficient compensation in Asia Minor, this in spite of the fact that Italy reaffirmed her agreement to the whole settlement as recently as last March, and since that time nothing has been deleted from the territory or rights assigned to her.

As a consequence of this action on the part of Mr. Giolitti, Greece has refused to sign the Turkish treaty. In spite of the fact that this treaty, as it stands, confirms Greece in the realization of so many hopes, Greece has refused, by signing, to acquiesce in the bad faith of Rome. There the question rests for the present. The fact of the matter is, of course, that, in thus repudiating the 1919 agreement, Mr. Giolitti is only doing openly what Italy has been doing secretly all along in regard to Thrace and Northern Epirus, to say nothing of Smyrna. Ever since Greece entered the great war on the side of the Allies, and Italy realized the extent to which Greece stood to gain by the defeat of the Turk, she has shown herself unmistakably opposed to Greek claims, wherever and whenever they could be opposed. Within the past few months, Italy has stood out as the champion of the Turkish claim wherever it opposed the Greek claim, and she has joined herself whole-heartedly with France in a demand for a revision of the Turkish treaty favorable to Turkey.

All this, however, is by no means the worst of the story. Much darker records are to be found in the chapters dealing with the shameless Italian intrigue against the Greek rule in Smyrna, with the Italo-Albanian plots in Northern Epirus, and with the amazing condition of affairs revealed by Mr. Lloyd George in a recent statement, in the House of Commons, when the British Premier was obliged to admit that Italy herself had actually been supplying munitions of war to the Turkish Nationalist leader, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, whose suppression by the Greek forces Italy had joined the other Allies in authorizing. Today Italy throws all concealment to the four winds. She has failed to balk Greece in Northern Epirus, in Thrace, and in Smyrna. She does not hesitate to pay even the price of national honor to be sure of balking Greece somewhere. But, after all, was anything very different from this to be expected? Italy entered the great war on the Pact of London, and all the world knows today the true character of the Pact of London and the terrible advantage it exacted from the needs of the Allies. It was a hard, even a ruthless, bargain, and, save for that period of the war during which her very existence was at stake,

it is the spirit of the Pact of London which has characterized Italy ever since. Many centuries ago, as the result of much bitter experience in their dealings with a great rival, the Romans coined a phrase, "Punic fides," and Punic faith has passed into the language with a meaning all its own. How else, but in this phrase, can Italy's attitude toward Greece today be justly characterized?

### Francisco Villa's Surrender

OFFICIAL assurance is given in Washington, based upon apparently authentic information from Mexico City, that Francisco Villa, for years the foe of organized government south of the Rio Grande, has voluntarily surrendered to those now in authority in his country. The simple statement of this fact, in the estimation of probably a great majority of the people, not only of the United States, but of Mexico as well, might cause more actual surprise than would the announcement of the bandit leader's capture or destruction at the hands of the federal soldiery. For years the object of pursuit by the armies of his own country, and for months sought by a strong expeditionary force of United States troops under command of Gen. John J. Pershing, always with a price upon his head, it apparently remained for the prince of freebooters, when he deemed the time opportune, to dictate the terms under which he would cease his depredations and demobilize his guerrilla warriors. From such information as is at hand, it would seem that in outlining these terms the distinguished hostage of the de facto Mexican Government has seen to it that the fullest assurance should be given that at no time in the future, at least while he chooses to remain on his good behavior and observe the terms of the truce, shall he be in even the slightest danger of being compelled to surrender the inherent liberties of a citizen of a democracy, or of being called upon to answer for any of his previous misdeeds.

Those who have been sufficiently interested in affairs in Mexico to keep in fairly close touch with developments there, during and since the one-sided revolution which resulted in the overthrow of the Carranza régime and the ascendancy of the present de facto government, have probably had some reason to believe that news of the surrender or capture of Francisco Villa was almost a foregone conclusion. There were unmistakable indications that one or the other of these announcements was practically certain to be made. In the first place, it is quite apparent that the de la Huerta Government is determined upon the complete pacification of the country. Open and tacit overtures have been made to outside investors and developers based upon the virtual assurance that full protection would be afforded to all who would come into Mexico relying upon immunity from attack or molestation by outlaw bands and freebooters. Villa, at large, was possibly regarded by cautious prospective settlers and investors as a greater menace than he has actually proved himself to be, even when not compelled to protect himself from federal troops or invading expeditionary forces. In the mountain country, surrounded by his retinue of outlaws, he was a social, commercial, and political liability to any governmental régime. A pacified prisoner, possibly gladly exchanging the perils of a sporadic guerrilla warfare for even the too placid existence of a reformed if not a repentant citizen, he is an asset of perhaps no mean value in times of reconstruction.

This latest chapter, or act, in what might properly be referred to as the opera bouffe staged under the name of revolution, resulting first in the one-sided war which placed the present government in control, then in the stern tragedy which removed the overthrown chief executive, and now in the pledge of immunity given to the arch-foe of the Carranzistas, leads one to look for the wheels within the wheel in Mexico. An observer might ask if there was, in fact, any relation between the disaffection which it was proved existed in the Mexican Army, admittedly responsible for the defeat and overthrow of President Carranza, and the immunity enjoyed by Villa and his band even while he was being hunted, ostensibly, by government troops and invading forces. It will probably not be denied that the military successes of the present régime were due as much, if not more, to the disloyalty of the federal forces to their command as to the courage and prowess of the revolutionary armies. If, in defeating the Carranza government and bringing about its overthrow, the Mexican soldiers accomplished exactly what Francisco Villa had long endeavored unsuccessfully to accomplish, perhaps the bandit chief came very readily to the conclusion that his work was done. It need not be assumed, at least from present indications, that those now in authority have connived with open outlawry, or that they were previously in alliance with its leader. Villa is astute enough and crafty enough to realize that peace at his own price is preferable in many ways to the hazards of the bush and the hills. Perhaps he has heard, somewhere, the term "peace with honor." To him it may have, at the moment, an appealing familiarity.

### The Defeat of Marshal Tuan

IN SPITE of the strange complexities which seem to characterize the Chinese situation, the great struggle which is going on in the Republic is, in its main outline, always the same. On the one side there is Japan, in many guises, operating under many aliases, and, on the other, in ever-growing strength, Young China, as it may be called for lack of a better or more comprehensive name. Sometimes the operations of Japan are perfectly plain, as, for instance, in the case of Southern Manchuria and Shantung; but, more often, they are completely hidden, as far as the outside world is concerned. It is only in the voice that the quickened ear can detect the presence of Japan, for every care has been taken that, for every ordinary purpose, the hands shall be the hands of China.

It was this way, three years ago, when the former Manchu general, Shan Hsun, brought about the short-lived restoration of the former Emperor Hsun Tung, and it has been so for the last two years and more in the case of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and his militarist pro-Japanese party, the defeat of which by the government forces was recently announced from Peking. For

months past, the struggle has been almost daily growing more intense, although it has been, for the most part, a silent struggle. The outsider saw little or nothing of what was really happening. On the surface, there seemed to be just the two rival governments of the North and the South, with a quarrel ill-defined and almost imaginary lying between them. Every now and again there would be an effort at reconciliation, and, every now and again, just as success seemed to be almost certain, another break would occur. And, all the time, in Peking those who looked on found themselves faced with the really unaccountable fact that whilst the pro-Japanese party, with Marshal Tuan at its head, was supposed to hold the preponderance of power, it was ever prevented, when it came to the point of taking action actually favorable to Japan, from carrying out its designs.

At length, a few weeks ago, a most interesting and significant situation arose. The Canton Government, as the southern government was called, suddenly, to all intents and purposes, collapsed. The reassembling of the often interrupted conference of conciliation at Shanghai, was energetically discussed, and a final settlement of the long-drawn-out difference between the North and South appeared to be inevitable. The South, in fact, was suddenly transformed into something very like the champion of the President against the pro-Japanese elements in the North. When, therefore, Marshal Tuan finally resorted to force, he found himself facing a tremendously solid body of opposition, and his defeat was rapid and decisive, how decisive is made evident by the latest dispatches from Peking, which tell of the resignation of all those members of the government which had belonged to the Anfu Party, of which Marshal Tuan was leader.

The importance of these developments the near future may be expected to disclose. The extent to which Japan stood behind the Anfu Party in China, and the hopes she entertained because of its dominance in Peking, it is impossible to estimate. But that the Anfu Party in general and Marshal Tuan in particular were important factors in Japan's plans for China cannot be doubted. Recent events will call for some considerable readjustments in Tokyo.

### When the Ice Ships Were Sailing

ONLY the other day, in Boston, somebody well versed in local history remarked that it is now 100 years since the first cargo of ice was shipped from the old New England city to New Orleans. What a train of recollections is started by that observation! A great industry has developed, reached a high degree of expansion, and passed out of existence since that old ice ship sailed out of Boston harbor a century ago. Like every story of a vanished trade, this one has now its tinge of romantic interest. There always seems to be more of the picturesque about the activities of the past than about most of those that are going on all around us in the present. Any chance visitor to Boston nowadays can, of course, find traces of a great business in ice, as he could find them in every other large city in the midst of summer. But few there are now who can remember the events of that great ice business of former days, centering in a wharf not far from the present Charlestown Navy Yard at the mouth of the Mystic River, and reaching up into the natural ice fields of the Maine rivers on the one hand, and down to the sultry ports on the South Atlantic and the Caribbean on the other.

Of course it was the Tudor Wharf from which most of the ice ships sailed in the old days. For had not Frederick Tudor, bearer of a name that is even now well known in the Massachusetts capital city, made the original venture with a cargo of ice to the West Indies? That was in the winter of 1805-06, when a shipload of this perishable commodity was sent to the Island of Martinique. It was followed two years later by a larger shipment to Havana, Cuba, and although these early cargoes brought nothing better than losses to their venturesome owner, they showed him, nevertheless, a true course. Once the war of 1812-15 had become a thing of the past, ice cargoes went more and more frequently from Boston southward, until others besides the Tudors were making fortunes, and at least a dozen companies were engaged in the business in and about Boston. Monopoly seems to have been a necessary stepping-stone to success in the early days of the trade, for it was the monopoly secured by Tudor in the British West Indies that first established his venture on a sure basis. A similar monopoly with respect to the Spanish Indies soon after made assurance doubly sure. At the same time the Tudor ships were putting into Charleston in South Carolina, Savannah in Georgia, and by 1820-21 into New Orleans in Louisiana. By the time a growing business had been established in these quarters there began to be some thought of sending ice farther afield. It was in 1833 that English and American merchants in Calcutta, India, besought the Tudors to send ice to that port. They responded, and while a shipment of about 200 tons did not appear to be a pecuniary success, it proved that ice carried 20,000 miles could, in spite of all the attendant wastage, successfully compete in prices with any substitute then available. Of course, the ice ships had to return whence they came, and it was not in the program of things that they should return empty. They carried the rich goods of Calcutta back to the New England city. So that cargo of ice was, in a way, the forerunner of a valuable commerce that continued between Boston and Calcutta for many years. For a considerable period after this the ice ships seem to have gone almost everywhere in the warm latitudes, certainly to Rio de Janeiro and to the East Indies. There is record that the barque Sharon tried a cargo for London in 1842 but it is also on record that the attempts to introduce the American article into that market were not fortunate. So the trade went on until the Civil War. War, which disrupts so many things, seems to have disrupted this Boston ice trade. The year 1860, just before the outbreak of hostilities, saw the ice cargoes in their greatest volume and number. Thereafter the trade dwindled, and as artificial ice came into vogue in the warm countries, ice ships were gradually relegated to the past.

For fifteen or twenty years after the war, traces of this once great export trade lingered around the old Tudor Wharf in Charlestown. That old wharf was one of the

last to be forsaken by the old square riggers, whose appearance in port nowadays is rare indeed. And more than a few Boston men of today can recall, in the days of their boyhood, the long strings of tiny box cars, dripping at every crack and cranny, and with wisps of straw protruding from their loosely fastened doors, which were shunted interminably back and forth to the wharf side tracks, carrying the ice in huge cakes just as it had been cut in the winter harvest on the Maine rivers. Why those ice cars were mere tiny boxes, compared with the standard cars of that day and this, is a mystery. Cars of that type have vanished like the business of which they formed a part. There are ice houses, as there is ice cutting, in the Kennebec district today, but the tremendous armies of ice cutters that thronged the Kennebec in the days when ice export was at its height have long since faded away.

Nowadays ice is made in factories. They make it in the warm countries as readily as in the cold. Even in the north, where the ice crop can be reasonably well depended upon, there is an increasing tendency to dispense with the uncertain natural harvest and depend upon the surer product of chemicals and machinery. But those ice ships! With their arrivals and departures, their venturesome owners, their doughty captains, and their long voyages from old Boston to countries where ice was not, one could almost wish that their day had not gone by.

### Editorial Notes

SOME time ago New York State, at the behest of wet advocates, passed a law allowing the manufacture of 2.75 per cent beer, which would not be operative, of course, since it was diametrically opposed to the federal Volstead act, and to the idea of the Eighteenth Amendment as well. Now it is rumored that, to win the support of the drys this fall, the Legislature, only a few months after its previous action, may repeal this bill, thus repeating once more that time-worn example of the general who marched his men up the hill and then marched them down. But seriously, what a reflection upon the politicians of a great state that it was permitted to be brought into open opposition to the supreme law of the land to such an extent that it must present this picture of topsy-turvy legislation!

THE International Stamp Coupons, which have recently come into the limelight in connection with foreign exchange dealings, were very much to the front during the war. As letters could not be sent from or to Germany direct through allied countries, Holland and Switzerland became a kind of half-way house for them. For instance, if a German desired to write to a friend or business connection in the United States, he addressed the letter to some one in Holland who was ready to act as agent for this purpose. At the same time he inclosed International Stamp Coupons to cover the cost of re-postage and the fee charged by the agent for the modest transaction. The agent sealed the letter to be forwarded in a fresh envelope, often inclosed and addressed by the sender himself, put on it a Dutch stamp, and mailed it to its destination. Alas! The destination, in many cases, was the capacious waste-paper basket in the offices of the British censors of mails, or the addressee found himself merely the recipient of a much mutilated and abbreviated missive in which a good deal of what the sender had intended to say was left to the imagination.

ONE thing is certain, women are going to speak out; nothing can stop them. It is a habit formed during the long years of pushing against the tide of public opinion. Now that public opinion is with them, they have confidence that all are wanting to hear what they have to say. Mrs. Philip Snowden's report of what she found in Russia, and the impression it made on her, is an instance of fearless "speaking out." She was not hoodwinked by any million-ruble apartments, or by the evident good intentions and dreams of autocrats. What she saw she said. "The conditions are closely approximate to those of some phases of slavery. What I hated most in the régime was the suppression of liberty." A single instance which she gives is enough: "Before the Bolshevik régime, people could at least move about from town to town and leave their work if they liked. Now they cannot, and if they refuse to go to another part of the country when ordered, they are sent to prison." At any rate, with women, one hears both sides.

THE dear old Crystal Palace is once more coming back into the possession of the people: that is to say, the holiday-making people, the people who take their families to see the fireworks and say "O-h!" when the cascade of liquid light bursts from the whizzing rocket and lights up the glass building so dear to the heart of the Londoner. It was a thorough knowledge of what people want that moved the Prince Consort to establish this happy hunting ground for London pleasure seekers. Knowledge, combined with pleasure, has its attractions for all classes, and the Crystal Palace is an international asset, as has just been proved by the Handel Festival. Art is long, if it means that it reaches round the world, and recognizes no country and no clime. Something may have happened since music lovers last assembled under the glass roof, but the great organ of harmony booms forth again, and an international crowd will soon be viewing with a critical eye the prehistoric monsters in the pleasure grounds.

SMOKELESS New York is being continually held up to the British as an example to smoky London and other large cities of England. The Ministry of Health committee on smoke and noxious vapors abatement is trying to wrest the old-fashioned kitchen range and backboiler from the affections of the housewife. It is shown that at least 6 per cent of the coal burnt in the domestic grate escapes as soot, and this loss amounts to nearly two and a half million tons of waste fuel per annum. So that the amount wasted throughout the United Kingdom every year would warm all London for at least six months. These statistics leave Londoners cold, figuratively speaking. At the present time what they would like to know is, what the people of New York do in a domestic crisis instead of poking the fire violently.